The Irish Times,

AND DAILY ADVERTISER.

VOL. II. N° 302 SUBSCRIPTION {STAMPED..... £2 12 0 / UN-STAMPED..... 1 6 0

DUBLIN, MONDAY, APRIL 23, 1860.

PRICE ONE PENNY

Public Notices.

THEATRE ROYAL.

Mr. HARRIS has great pleasure in announcing that he has effected an engagement with the

PYNE AND HARRISON ROYAL ENGLISH OPERA COMPANY,

FOR POSITIVELY TWELVE NIGHTS ONLY!!!

This justly celebrated Company, whose performances of English Opera (during the last two seasons at the Royal English Opera House, Covent Garden, under the immediate patronage of her Most Gracious Majesty and H.R.H. the Prince Consort) have called forth the most unqualified praise from the whole of the Metropolitan Press, will appear at the Theatre Royal,

On THIS (MONDAY) EVENING, APRIL 23RD, 1860,

The repertoire of the Pyne and Harrison Royal English Opera Company will comprise the following Operas and Operettas, viz :—

Rose of Castille.	Dinorah.	Satanella.
Lurline.	Crown Diamonds.	Victorine.
Bohemian Girl.		Daughter of the Regiment.
Romance.	Pierette. and	Son and Stranger.

On Monday (first time in Dublin), Meyerbeer's grand Opera, Dinorah (as commanded by her Majesty) ; in which Miss Louisa Pyne and Mr. W. Harrison will appear.

Tuesday—Rose of Castille—Miss Louisa Pyne and Mr. W. Harrison.

Wednesday—Bohemian Girl—Mr. A. St. Albyn, Mr. Lyall, Mr. H. Corri, Mr. Grattan Kelly, Miss Thirlwall, and Miss Cruise.

Thursday—Crown Diamonds—Miss Louisa Pyne and Mr. W. Harrison.

Friday—Daughter of the Regiment—Miss Thirlwall, Miss Cruise, Mr. G. Honey, Mr. A. St. Albyn, and Mr. H. Corri.

Saturday—Satanella—Miss Louisa Pyne and Mr. W. Harrison.

Concluding each evening with a favourite afterpiece. The Band and Chorus selected from the Royal English Opera Company.

Conductor—Mr. Alfred Mellon. Leader—Mr. R. M. Levy.

The Box Plan may be seen and places secured at the Theatre daily, from eleven till four.

Private Boxes, £3 3s, £2 12s 6d, £2 2s, £1 11s 6d ; Dress Circle, 4s ; Upper Boxes, 3s ; Pit, 2s ; Lower Gallery, 1s ; Upper ditto, 6d. No half-price. Doors open at half-past Seven, to commence at Eight.

Acting Manager—Mr. Edward Murray. Stage Director—Mr. J. Fanson.

LOUISA PYNE, W. HARRISON, } Managers.

THE QUEEN'S ROYAL THEATRE.

Every Evening Miss SUSAN PYNE.

Sixth Appearance of the renowned American Silver Belt Dancer.

ON THIS (MONDAY) EVENING, April 23rd,

Will be performed, for the Third Time, with New Scenery, Fitzball's Interesting Drama (in 2 Acts), entitled the

DESERTED MILL, OR, THE SOLDIER'S WIDOW.

Pierre Bertrand	- -	Mr. Fitzjames
Paul Couteau	- -	Mr. W. Ellerton
Jacqueline	- -	Miss A. Parker
Lisette	- -	Miss F. Bland

After which (First Time) a New and Original Farce, entitled

MY UNCLE'S PET.

Squire Evergood	- -	Mr. Fitzjames
Susan Dormer	- -	Miss Pyne

After which, a New and Original Farce, entitled

B. B. ; OR, THE "BENICIA BOY."

Mr. Benjamin Bobbin	- -	Mr. W. Ellerton

To conclude with the Powerful Drama, entitled

JONATHAN BRADFORD ; OR, A ROADSIDE STORY.

Jonathan Bradford	- -	Mr. G. W. Blake
Farmer Nelson	- -	Mr. H. Vivash
Mr. Hayes	- -	Mr. Fitzjames
Caleb Scrummidge	- -	Mr. W. Ellerton

Boxes, 2s. ; Pit, 1s. ; Lower Gal, 6d. ; Up. do., 3d. Second Price at Nine o'clock—Boxes, 1s. ; Pit, 6d. Lower Private Boxes, £1 1s. ; Upper ditto, 15s. Second Price at Nine o'clock—Lower Private Boxes, 10s. ; Upper ditto, 6s. 6d.

WILL SHORTLY CLOSE!!!

LONG-ROOM, ROTUNDO, DUBLIN,

(Entrance Cavendish-row.)

Patronised by her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen and the Royal Family, the Lord Lieutenant, Nobility, and Clergy.

HAMILTON'S New and Magnificent Continental DIORAMA, historically illustrating Italy, France, Austria, Russia, Switzerland, and the Rhine, introducing scenes and events of the late War in Italy.

Messrs. Hamilton call the attention of Families to the select Morning Representation, Every Day, at Two o'clock, Brilliantly Illuminated with Gas.

Every Evening, at a quarter past Eight.

Stalls, 2s. 6d. ; Second Seats, 2s. ; Gallery, 1s.

Tickets to be had of Mr. Bussell, Music Saloon, 7, Westmoreland-street.

IMMENSE SUCCESS OF THE Grand Trip to the Continent and back in Two Hours. Messrs. Hamilton beg to announce that they have made arrangements for a series of Grand Continental Excursions, in which the most liberal accommodation will be provided for all classes. Parties intending to make this excursion will meet at the LONG ROOM, ROTUNDO, Dublin, every day at Two o'clock, and every evening at a Quarter past Seven.

The Excursion will be accompanied by an efficient guide and Interpreter. And in order to render the Journey as agreeable a possible, Music will be performed at intervals during the Trip.

First Class,	.. .. ..	2s 6d
Second Class,	.. .. ..	2s 0d
Third Class,	.. .. ..	1s 6d

Tickets to be had at Bussell's, 7, Westmoreland-street.

BY PERMISSION OF THE RIGHT HON. THE LORD MAYOR

HENGLER'S EQUESTRIAN PALACE,

GREAT BRUNSWICK-STREET,

SECOND GRAND CHANGE OF PERFORMANCE,

MONDAY, APRIL 23.

Open every Evening at a Quarter-past Seven, commencing at a Quarter to Eight o'clock.

TUESDAY, APRIL 24.

First Fashionable Box Night, under the distinguished Patronage of the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor.

FRIDAY, APRIL 27.

Second Fashionable Box Night, being under the distinguished Patronage of Colonel Crowley and the Officers of the 15th Hussars, on which occasion the splendid Band of the Regiment will attend.

Mid-day performances—Wednesday and Saturday, 25th and 28th, commencing at half-past Two o'clock, and every Wednesday and Saturday, at the same hour, until further notice.

Prices of Admission—Stalls (select), 3s. ; Boxes, 2s. ; Second Class and Promenade, 1s. ; Gallery, 6d. Children under twelve years of age, Half-price to all parts except the Gallery. Second price at a Quarter to Nine to Stalls and Boxes only.

Director and Proprietor - Mr. CHARLES HENGLER.

ESTABLISHED BY HAYDEN AND PALMER.

GENERAL MEDICAL PRACTICE.

DR. PALMER,

32, MERRION-SQUARE NORTH,

(Corner of Holles-street.)

Physician and Surgeon twenty-five years' practical experience, Medical Doctor and Licentiate of the Royal College of Surgeons in Ireland, Accoucheur to the Rotunda Lying-in Hospital, late Lecturer on Anatomy, Physiology, Dissections, and Demonstrations at the Peter-street School of Medicine.

Hours at Home—9 to 11 Morning, 1 to 4 Mid-day.

(Sundays, from 9 to 11.

Evenings—Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, 7 to 9 o'clock.

Rules—Medical or Surgical Advice and Medicine (Compounded by his Apothecary), Five Shillings, at Dr. P.'s or the Patient's Residence ; consultation by letter, 10s., Medicine included.

BAZAAR FOR THE RAGGED SCHOOLS.

The Friends of Ragged Schools are requested to Take Notice that the

ANNUAL BAZAAR

Will be held (D.V.), in the

ROUND-ROOM of the ROTUNDO,

ON

TUESDAY AND WEDNESDAY,

the 8th and 9th of May.

A POSTPONEMENT

from the Month of MARCH

(AS PREVIOUSLY ADVERTISED)

Having become necessary.

P.S.—Cast-off clothing for boys or girls, or pieces of calico for the use of the Ragged Schools, would be very acceptable.

Friends are kindly reminded, by the near approach of this Bazaar, to complete their preparations for it as soon as possible.

Contributions of money, work, toys, books, &c., will be most gratefully received by the following ladies :—

FOR LUMGAN-STREET SCHOOLS.

Mrs. Benjamin Lee Guinness, 86, Stephen's-green South.
Mrs. William Burke, 31, Molesworth-street.
Mrs. Hare, 8, Mountjoy-place.
Miss Fanny Hill, 2, Mountjoy-place.
Mrs. Kenny, 3, Clifton-terrace, Monkstown.
Mrs. Sayeing, 14, Adelaide-road.
Mrs. Kidd, 57, Rutland-square West.
Mrs. Hare, Dorset Institution, 54, Upper Sackville-street.

FOR TOWNSEND-ST. AND LUKE-ST. SCHOOLS.

Miss Wharton's "The Palace, Stephen's-green.
Mrs. Hardy, 9, Mount-street, Crescent.
Mrs. M. A. Saurin, 32, Stephen's-green North.
Mrs. Hawkins, 20, Middle Gardiner-street.
Mrs. Bridges, 20, Bedford-square, London.
Mrs. J. Furlong, 20, Clifton-road East, St. John's Wood, London.
Mrs. Bickerseth, 2, Rodney-street, Liverpool.
Miss Martley, 6, Mount-street Crescent.
Mrs. Bayly, 96, Lower Leeson-street.
Mrs. R. Maude, 5, Fitzwilliam-place.
Miss Kate Ardill, 11, Clarinda-terrace, Kingstown.
Miss Carleton, Seapoint-terrace, Monkstown.
Miss C. Furlong, 87, Lower Lesson-street.
Miss Lyster, 17, Waterloo-road.
Miss Poole, Smith's Buildings, Ely-place.
Mrs. Manders, Landscape, Dundrum.

FOR MILL-STREET SCHOOLS.

Mrs. Maddock, 38, Fitzwilliam-place.
Mrs. Smith, 10, Upper Fitzwilliam-street.
Mrs. Carmichael, 22, Ely-place.
Mrs. Nunn, 9, Wellington-road, Upper Leeson-street.
The Misses Beaumont, 28, Lower Leeson-street.
Mrs. F. Fetherston H., Sidney-avenue, Blackrock.
Mrs. Tandy, 20, Upper Pembroke-street.
Mrs. North, Ormonde-terrace, Rathmines.

FOR THE COOMBE SCHOOLS.

Mrs. Kincaid, 2, Herbert-street.
Mrs. Stewart, Gortlieragh, Monkstown.
Mrs. Bolton, 70, Lower Camden-street.
Mrs. R. Geoghegan, Carryford Lodge, Stillorgan.
Mrs. J. Smyly, 13, Merrion-square North.
Mrs. Napier, 4, Merrion-square South.
Miss Warren, 40, Lower Leeson-street.
Miss Kinahan, 12, Merrion-square North.

** *During the temporary absence of the Archbishop's family in England, Miss Lyster will receive, at The Palace, anything consigned to Miss Whately's care for this Bazaar.*

LOST, on Thursday, the 17th instant, between the Four Courts, Ormond-quay, and Lower Mount-street, a Parchment Document, purporting to be Letters of Administration, having thereon the names of Messrs. Healey and Lord, of London.—Anyone finding and bring ging same to No. 3, Gardiner's-row, will be Rewarded.

LOST, on Friday Evening, the 20th instant, a dark Grey Skye Terrier, with a large white spot on the breast, answers to the name of "Ruby;" had on a small brass collar, with the name Charles O'Leary, Newcomen-place.—Whoever brings him to the owner at 89, Great Britain-street, will receive Five Shillings Reward.

LOST, on Friday, the 20th instant, between Merrion-street and Grafton-street, a Gold Bracelet, set with Torquois.—Any person finding same, and bringing it to 28, Upper Leeson-street, will be Rewarded.

PROSPECT LAUNDRY, SIXTH LOCK, ROYAL CANAL, PHIBSBOROUGH.

Families favouring this Establishment will please send their orders by Post, directed to "THE SUPERINTENDENT, PROSPECT LAUNDRY," Sixth Lock, Royal Canal, Phibsborough.

N.B.—Hotels, Clubs, Mercantile Houses, and Large Families contracted for.

The Laundry Van attends Customers on Mondays, Tuesdays, and Wednesdays, to receive clothes, and on the three following days to deliver them

Public Notices.

CHURCH EDUCATION SOCIETY FOR IRELAND.

The Rev. ALEXANDER LEEPER, Assistant-Secretary, is authorised by "A Wicklow Curate," who has given this day a donation of £20 to this Society, to state that it ten other donations of £30 each be given to the Society, within three months from this date, he will contribute a like sum.

10, Kildare-street, Office of this Society,

19th April, 1860.

P.S.—It is assumed that any person collecting the sum of £30 within the period specified will be regarded by the "County of Wicklow Curate" as a *donor* to that amount.

CONTINENTAL SOCIETY.

12, UPPER SACKVILLE-STREET.

The Annual Meeting of this Society will be held (D.V.), in the ROTUNDO, on TUESDAY NEXT, 24th APRIL.

The Earl of Roden will take the chair at One o'clock.

Monsieur le Pasteur Frossard, from Bagneres de Bigorre, will attend as Deputation.

Tickets of Admission to be had at 17, Upper Sackville-street, and also of Messrs. Curry, Herbert, and Robertson.

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION

for Promoting the Education of the Deaf and Dumb Poor of Ireland, Claremont, near Glasnevin.

The 44th Annual Meeting of this Association will be held in the PILLAR-ROOM, at the ROTUNDO, on WEDNESDAY, the 25th day of APRIL inst.

The Chair will be taken at Twelve o'clock precisely.

(By order)

J. RUSSELL, Assistant-Secretary.

20th April, 1860.

N.B.—No admission tickets necessary.

HIBERNIAN AUXILIARY to the United British Army Scripture-Readers' and Soldiers' Friend Society.

Office—9, Upper Sackville-street, Dublin.

The First Annual Meeting of this Society will be held (D.V.) in the Metropolitan Hall, Lower Abbey-street, on this (Monday,) the 23rd of April, 1860. Chair to be taken at 12 o'clock noon, by

GENERAL LORD GOUGH, K.P., G.C.B.

The Rev. R. Halpin, Chaplain to the Forces ; the Rev. J. Dick, Chaplain to the Forces ; the Rev. G. W. D'Alton, the Rev. J. Rogers, Edward Litton, Esq., Colonel Sinclair, and other friends, are expected to address the Meeting.

Tickets to be had at Mr. Herbert's, Grafton-street ; Mr. Robertson's, Grafton-street ; and Mr. Curry, Sackville-street.

J. SINCLAIR,
C. S. STAMFORD,
E. ARCHDALL,
} Honorary Secretaries.

Major Fermanagh Militia, late 14th Regt.

BIBLE SOCIETY.

The Annual Meeting of the Clontarf Association will be held (D.V.) in the PAROCHIAL SCHOOLHOUSE, Clontarf, on TUESDAY NEXT (To-Morrow) the 24th APRIL. The Chair will be taken at Two o'clock. The Rev. H. A. BROWN, Rector of Ioft and Newton, Lincolnshire, deputation from the British and Foreign Bible Society, and other Clergymen, will address the Meeting.

CONTINENTAL SOCIETY.

The Annual Meeting of this Society will be held (D.V.) in the ROTUNDO, TO-MORROW (TUESDAY) 24th APRIL.

The Earl of Roden will take the Chair at One o'clock.

M. Le Pasteur Frossard, from Bagneres de Bigorre, will attend as Deputation.

Tickets of Admission to be had at 17, Upper Sackville-street, and also of Messrs. Curry, Herbert, and Robertson.

YOUNG MEN'S ASSOCIATION,

LOWER ABBEY-STREET.

The Last of the Course of Lectures in connection with this Society will be delivered by the Rev. J. J. BLACK, in the METROPOLITAN HALL, on NEXT FRIDAY EVENING.

Subject—"The Waldenses."

Chair to be taken at Eight o'clock.

Tickets Three Pence each. To be had at the door.

The Fifteenth Anniversary SOIREE of the Society will be held in the METROPOLITAN HALL, on FRIDAY EVENING, the 4th of MAY, commencing at Seven o'clock precisely.

Tickets—Single, One Shilling ; Double, One Shilling and Sixpence each. To be had at the Metropolitan Hall.

IN CHANCERY.

Advertisement to Creditors, Legatees, and Incumbrancers.

Cause Petition under" The Court of Chancery (Ireland) Regulation Act, 1850." Sec. 15.

In the Matter of
Richard St. John, Petitioner;
Thomas St. John, Respondent.

I HEREBY require all persons claiming to be Creditors, or Pecuniary Legatees of Richard St. John, late of Belton-street, Long Acre, in the County of Middlesex, deceased, on or before the Eleventh day of May next, to furnish in writing to the Respondent, Thomas St. John, of Derrynaskeert, otherwise Knockbrack, in the Queen's County, or to George Henry Belas, his Solicitor, No. 18, St. Andrew-street, in the City of Dublin, the amount and particulars of their several demands (accompanied in case of simple contract debts by a statement of the consideration of such debts,) in order that the Respondent may, without any expense to them, prove in this matter such or so much of their demands as he shall think just, of the allowance or disallowance of which, or any part of same, said Creditors shall receive due notice : And all such Creditors whose demands shall be disallowed, in whole or in part, shall, at the peril of costs, be at liberty to file charges in my Office, in respect of the claims or amounts so disallowed, within one fortnight after they shall respectively have received notice of such disallowance.

Also requires all persons having any claims affecting the real and freehold Estate of the said Richard St. John to file same, at my Chambers, Inns-quay, in the City of Dublin, on or before the First day of June next, in order that same may be proceeded on and proved according to the general orders of the 19th May, 1860.

Dated this 19th day of April, 1860.

EDWARD LITTON, Master in Chancery.

JOHN ROE, Solicitor for the Petitioner, No. 18, St. Andrew-street, Dublin, and Maryborough.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT WILLIAM DOHERTY, of Bushmills, in the County of Antrim, Hotel Keeper, by an Indenture of Assignment, dated the 17th day of April, 1860, and made between the said William Doherty, of the first part ; James Moore, of Coleraine, in the county of Londonderry, Distiller, Trustee for himself and the rest of the creditors of said William Doherty, of the second part ; and the several other persons whose names and seals are set forth in the sheduls thereunder, written, of the third part, did assign unto the said James Moore all his the said William Doherty's estate and effects, in trust for the equal benefit of each of the creditors of the said William Doherty, as should execute the said Indenture within Three Months from the date hereof. The said Deed of Assignment was duly executed by the said William Doherty, on the 17th day of April, 1860, in presence of, and attested by, Thomas Scott, of Ballymoney, solicitor.

The Deed now lies for the signature of the creditors at the office of the undersigned, at Ballymoney.

Dated this 20th day of April, 1860.

THOMAS SCOTT, solicitor for the Trustee, 42, Belvidere-place, Dublin, and Ballymoney.

AMERICAN AGENCY.

AUDIT OFFICE,

2 AND 4, COLLEGE-GREEN.

BROWN, CRIAG, AND CO. having entered into arrangements with a legal gentleman of high standing in NEW YORK, beg to intimate to the Public, that they are prepared to execute any commissions they may be entrusted with, in relation to Estates in America, proofs of title, &c. ; Enquiries relative to residents in America, who may be entitled to property in this country.

All business of a mercantile nature promptly attended to.

A member of the Firm will likely or can over once a year to transact business, and return.

April 20th, 1860.

MIDLAND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS.

On WEDNESDAY, 25th APRIL, a SPECIAL PASSENGER TRAIN (at the usual 1st, 2nd, and 3rd Class Fares) will leave the Broadstone Terminus, Dublin, at Five o'clock Morning, calling as follows :—

	A.M.		A.M.
Clonsilla, about	5-18	Killucan, about	6-45
Maynooth "	5-40	Mullingar "	7- 5
Kilcock "	5-50	Castletown "	7-22
Enfield "	6-10	Streamstown	7-40
Hill of Down	6-22		

And arriving in MOATE about 7-40 Morning.

Third-Class Passengers will be Booked by the Up Train leaving Moate at 3-20 p.m., and Down Train leaving Moate at 1-12 p.m., for Stations at which these Trains respectively call (as per Company's Time Tables).

N.B.—Special Trains will be in readiness for the conveyance of Cattle. W. FORBES, Manager.

Broadstone, Dublin, 19th April, 1860.

TO CONTRACTORS, CABINET-MAKERS, COACHBUILDERS, and OTHERS.

A choice selection from the well-known stock of the late Mr. JOSEPH BOOTH, of GOLDEN-LANE,

consisting of Seasoned Mahogany, Cedar, Walnut, Rosewood, Riga Oak, and other Foreign Timber, of various Scantlings, and

Veneers, &c., &c., is now on Sale, considerably under its present market value, at

RICHARD BOOTH AND CO.'S

TIMBER YARD and STEAM SAW MILLS,

16, BRIDE-STREET, DUBLIN,

who also have a large Stock of DEALS, well-Seasoned PINE, and other NORTH AMERICAN WOOD GOODS.

AN EXTENSIVE SALE OF USEFUL AND ORNAMENTAL WORK will be held (D.V.) on the 24th and 25th of April, at the Institution for Training Female Servants, in connexion with the Protestant Orphan Society of Ireland, at 101, STEPHEN'S GREEN NORTH. For the purpose of instructing the Girls a Public Laundry, Bakehouse, and a Restaurant have been connected with the Establishment, and the object of the sale is to assist in paying the balance due to the Tradespeople for these necessary works ; and it is earnestly hoped that an effort will be made to remove this burden from an Institution that is likely to be so useful in affording instruction, and likewise a home to those who have been early deprived of this blessing. Full particulars respecting the Institution can be had upon applying to the Matron. The following Ladies will feel most thankful for contributions of any kind, either in money, work, or toys :—Countess of Carnwarth, 5, Belgrave-square, Monkstown ; Mrs. Bolton Massy, at the Institution, 101, Stephen's-green South, or at Chareville, Booterstown ; Mrs. Isacke, Woodview, Donnybrook ; Mrs. Willis, Castle, Dublin ; Mrs. G. Massy Dawson, 8, Waltham-terrace, Blackrock ; and Miss Saurin, 32, Stephen's-green North, Dublin.

GREAT PRIZE DRAWING.

LIMERICK ATHENÆUM AND SCHOOL OF ART.

£1,000, in a Prize of £300, a Prize of £200, a Prize of £100, a Prize of £50, a Prize of £40, Two Prizes of £25, Three Prizes of £20, and Twenty Prizes of £10 each.

For the Improvement of the

LIMERICK ATHENÆUM and SCHOOL of ART.

TRUSTEES :

Alderman William Fitzgerald, Mayor.
Daniel Griffin, Esq., M.D.

TREASURER :

The Provincial Bank of Ireland, Limerick.

HONORARY SECRETARY :

Wm. Lyraghy, Esq., J.P., Athenæum, Limerick.

The above Drawing, on the Art Union Principle, is guaranteed by, and under the exclusive control of, the Trustees, will take place at the ATHENÆUM, LIMERICK, on MONDAY, 4th JUNE, 1860, commencing at Ten o'clock, in the presence of the Committee, several Magistrates, and open to the Public.

Application for Tickets to be made as early as possible to Alderman William Fitzgerald, Mayor, 216, George-street, Limerick, enclosing £1, and a stamped envelope, with the name and address of the applicant. Tickets to be limited to 2,500, at £1 each.

N.B.—In case the entire number of Tickets be not taken on the day named for the Drawing, the Trustees to be at liberty either to adjourn or proceed with the Drawing as they shall think fit, or to return the money to the Subscribers.

Immediately after the Drawing the Trustees will transmit to the Prizeholders the amounts respectively obtained.

Wm. Fitzgerald, Mayor,
Daniel Griffin, M.D.
Wm. Lyraghy, J.P.,
} Trustees.
Honorary Secretary.

£6200. SIX THOUSAND TWO HUNDRED Pounds, Trust Money, to be Lent in such sums and at such rate of Interest as may be agreed on. Apply to ALEXANDER M'NEALE, Solicitor, 34, Westmoreland-street.

LANDED ESTATES COURT.

COUNTIES OF CAVAN AND DUBLIN.

In the matter of the Estate of Henry Deane Edwards, Esq., Owner ; Sir Robert Hayes and Philip Wm. Bass, Esq., Petitioners.

THE Landed Estates Court will, on THURSDAY, the 10th day of May, 1860, at the hour of 12 o'clock Noon, at the Landed Estates Court, in the City of Dublin, SELL by Public AUCTION, in Two Lots, the following premises, situate in the Counties of Cavan and Dublin, viz :—

	Denominations.	Nett Annual Rental.	Tenure.
1	A well secured Chief Rent issuing out of the Lands of Derrynaskeert, situated in the Parish of Killershandra, Barony of Tullyhunco, and County of Cavan	£ s. d. 123 6 8	Held under Fee Farm Grant dated the 20th of February 1760, but is not subject to Rent.
2	A well secured Chief Rent issuing out of one undivided moiety of the Lands of West Curragh, situate in the Barony of Balrothery, County of Dublin ..	157 19 0	Held in Fee.
		£280 16 8	

Lot 1 is held by one tenant, under Lease for three lives renewable for ever.

Lot 2 is held by one tenant, under Lease for three lives renewable for ever, on payment of £78 15s 0d sterling, as a fine on the fall of each life. This Lot will be sold subject to the life interest therein of a Lady now aged 70 years.

Dated this 12th day of March, 1860.

C. E. DOBBS, Examiner.

Proposals for purchase will be received by Messrs. SEYMOUR, WEBB, and CO., Solicitors, 4, Kildare-street, up to the 20th April, 1860, and submitted to the Court for approval.

For Rentals and particulars of Sale apply at the Office of the Landed Estates Court, Dublin, to

Messrs. SEYMOUR, WEBB, and CO., Solicitors for Petitioners having carriage of proceedings, 4, Kildare-street.

SAMUEL P. ADAIR, Esq., Solicitor for the Owner, 27, Upper Pembroke-street ; or to

PHILIP WM. BASS, Esq., one of the Petitioners, 2, South-Mall, Cork.

Auctions.

DERRYNOOSE RECTORY, MADDEN.

Mr. J. MATHEWS

has received instructions from the Representatives of the late Rev. Conyngham Mangan,

To SELL BY AUCTION, at

DERRYNOOSE RECTORY, MADDEN,

On WEDNESDAY, the 25th APRIL, at 11 o'clock, sharp.

The entire Outdoor Effects, comprising Carriage and Saddle Horses, Clarence (by Hutton), Outside Car, Harness, Saddle, Bridles ; 28 Head Black Cattle, about 50 Sheep and Lambs ; Farm Implements, &c., &c.

On THURSDAY, the 26th, at 11 o'clock, punctually,

The Drawing and Dining-room Furniture, Engravings, including proof impressions of the "Blind Girl," "Drowned Child," and others ; the Laundry and Dairy Utensils, &c., &c.

On FRIDAY, the 27th, at 11 o'clock,

Bedroom Appendages, Servants' Hall Furniture, Kitchen and Pantry Requisites, and a select Library of 2,000 vols. of Historical, Classical, German, Italian, French, and English Literature ; a genuine Cremona Violin, a first class ditto, a most superior Flute, and a quantity of Music. Catalogues on application and enclosing a stamp. A handsome Library and Office Table, with Drawers and Presses.

Terms—Cash, Purchasers to pay 5 per cent. Auction Commission.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

TO THE NOBILITY AND GENTRY, GOLD AND SILVER-SMITHS, AND THE PUBLIC AT LARGE.

On View This Day—Upwards of Three Thousand Ounces of Antique and Modern Silver Plate, embracing every article requisite for Table Embellishment, including a Magnificent Pierced Epergne, Two exquisite Butter Coolers, with Stands and Covers ; Four Perforated Salts, Sugar Baskets and Salvers, ten Richly-Chased Sauce Boats in pairs, a very Richly-Chased (Presentation) Bread Basket, Tea and Coffee Sets, Chased Sugar Basins, King-pattern and Fiddle-handled Spoons, Forks, and Ladles, in endless variety ; Soup Tureens, Oval and Circular Trays and Salvers, four Meat Dishes, four Entree Dishes, and Covers, beautiful Candlesticks, a Lobster or Steak Dish, Cruet Stand, Salts, Egg Cups, Drinking Goblets, &c. ; also a splendid Gold and Enamelled Snuff Box, a Tortoiseshell Snuff Box, lined with Gold, the top beautifully inlaid in Mosaic ; Brilliant Cluster and two Diamond Hoop Rings, three Gold Watches, Neck and Guard Chains, Lockets and Trinkets, Pearl and Mosaic Suits, &c. ; a prime Sheffield Epergne and Plateau, Soup and Sauce Tureens, Cake and Bread Baskets, Candlesticks and Branches ; with an immense assortment of prime Second-hand articles in sheffield Plated Ware, exceeding in value any collection of genuine property heretofore introduced for public competition, the whole having been consigned for absolute sale—a large portion by the Representatives of the late George Archer, Esq. ; a further portion by the Executors of the late Thomas William Warren, Esq. ; and a very large stock of fine old Silver Plate to close other Executors' accounts ; all of which

WILL BE SOLD BY AUCTION IN THE SPACIOUS SALE-ROOM,

No. 9, UPPER ORMOND-QUAY,

On TO-MORROW (TUESDAY), the 24th April, commencing punctually at half-past One o'clock.

May be viewed on This Day (Monday).

JOHN LITTLEDALE AND CO., Auctioneers.

Note—There are three Plate Chests for Sale.

Sermons.

BLIND FEMALES.

MOLYNEUX ASYLUM, PETER-STREET.

On SUNDAY, APRIL the 29th, 1860, the ANNUAL SERMONS, in aid of the Funds of this Institution, will be preached (D.V.) in the CHAPEL of the ASYLUM, in the Morning, by the Rev. J. N. GRIFFIN, A.B., Incumbent of St. Mary's, Spring-grove, Middlesex. In the Evening, by the Rev. M. NELIGAN, A.M., Assistant Chaplain.

The Public are respectfully informed that there are 29 poor Blind Females in the Institution, who have made, since their admission, considerable progress in the Art of Knitting, and that three set in turn as Organist in the Chapel, and the eldest has under her tuition such as manifest a musical taste, many of whom have already made considerable progress in vocal and instrumental music.

It is the earnest wish of Directors that all Friends should visit this Asylum, and witness the advantages, temporal and spiritual, supplied by it to those pitiable beings, who are incapable of earning their own maintenance, and totally dependent on Christian benevolence for their support.

Collections at the Doors.

By the Kindness of those who cannot attend the Sermon will be thankfully received by the

GUARDIAN :
Lady Campbell.

PATRON :
Sir Capel Molyneux, Bart.

TREASURER :
The Royal Bank, Foster-place.

TRUSTEES :

Rt. Rev. Lord Bishop of Cashel, &c.	T. F. Caldbeck, Esq.
Rev. William Cleaver.	Henry Shaw, Esq.
Rev. C. S. Stanford, D.D.	John Fry, Esq.
F. Low, Esq.	Robert G. Collis, Esq.

CHAPLAINS.

The Rev. C. M. Fleury, 24, Upper Leeson-street.
The Rev. M. Neligan, 3, Heytesbury-terrace.

By the Matron at the Asylum ; or, by Mr. Evans, Assistant-Secretary, 12, D'Olier-street.

Publications.

ON EVERY SATURDAY, the *SATURDAY HERALD* will be published at the following rates :—

SINGLE COPY.

Unstamped, ... 0s 1½d Stamped, ... 0s 2½d

SUBSCRIPTION.

	UNSTAMPED.		STAMPED.	
Yearly,	.. ..	6s 6d	Yearly, ...	10s 6d
Half-Yearly,	.. ..	3s 3d	Half-Yearly, ...	5s 3d
Quarterly,	.. ..	2s 0d	Quarterly, ...	2s 6d

The Proprietor, induced by the great success which has attended the *Saturday Herald* since its Establishment, has determined, in order to enable every class of Protestants to enjoy the advantages of a First-class Weekly Paper, to Publish it at the still Lower Price of

THREE-HALFPENCE.

Those whose business during the week has prevented them from availing themselves of a cheap daily newspaper, will now be able to obtain a first-class weekly one, containing the entire news of the week, carefully arranged and reported, at a price within the reach of all.

Each publication will contain several articles ably written on subjects of social and general interest, and literary reviews, notices, &c.

As an advertising medium it will offer unusual advantages for Business Notices, persons requiring Situations, &c., and by means of over Eighty Agents it will be simultaneously circulated each Saturday Morning throughout every part of Ireland. The unexampled success of the *Irish Times* will be a fair criterion of the manner in which the *Saturday Herald* will be conducted. Nothing will be spared to render it a worthy supporter of our Protestant institutions, and as such to merit a place in every Protestant family in Ireland.

Post Office Orders, &c., are to be made payable to

ALBERT H. KNOX,

Saturday Herald offices,

4, *Lower Abbey-street*; and 15, *Sackville-place, Dublin.*

Education.

THE FLUTE.—DR. TENDALL, who was several years a pupil of some of the first masters in Europe, will be happy to give Lessons on the Boehm Flute, with or without Carte's improvements, or the old system of fingering. Terms moderate. Address, Eagle Tavern, Upper Leeson-street.

FRENCH CLASSES, conducted by MONSIEUR BLUM, from Paris.—Ladies' Class at One, Gentleman's Class at Eight o'clock, p.m. Terms (Three Lessons in the Week), One Guinea per Quarter. The Pupils are gradually exercised in hearing and speaking. Conversations on every useful and interesting topic for the acquirement of the idiomatical French. It is necessary that the varied character of the Lessons should correspond with the different capacities and dispositions, so that each Pupil would find in the teaching of the master what would suit his own mind and taste, and from which he must derive a sound knowledge of the language. N.B.—Private Tuitions either at Families' Residences, or at Mons. and Madame Blum's own, 6, HOLLES-STREET, Merrion-square. Schools attended. Cadets prepared for the Army. Monsieur Blum visits Kingstown and neighbourhood, Rathfarnham, &c.

ELECTRO PLATE

in great variety at

HODGES AND SONS,

16, WESTMORELAND-STREET,

and 20 and 21, ANNE'S-QUAY.

Manufactory, FRANCIS-LANE,

ASTON'S-QUAY.

KITCHEN RANGES, DRAWING-ROOM GRATES, FENDERS, FIRE-IRONS, and all kinds of BUILDERS' IRONMONGERY. MAURICE BROOKS, SACKVILLE-PLACE, DUBLIN.

MESSRS. SWITZER, FERGUSON, and CO. have much pleasure in announcing that their Buyers have again returned from the LONDON and PARIS MARKETS with a choice selection of SPRING GOODS, including a *very recherché* assortment of FRENCH SILKS, FRENCH SHAWLS, FRENCH RIBBONS, FLOWERS, FEATHERS, and GLOVES.

COMMERCIAL HALL,

91, 92, and 93, GRAFTON-STREET, and 42 and 43, WICKLOW-STREET.

THE PROPRIETORS OF THE COMMERCIAL HALL, GRAFTON-STREET AND WICKLOW-STREET, DUBLIN,

Respectfully notify to the Nobility, Gentry, and General Public of the City of Dublin and the Provinces, that their Establishment will be managed on the approved modern principle of bringing the Manufacturer and Purchaser into immediate commercial relations with each other—that thus the advantages of cheapness and excellence of quality may be concurrently secured to the utmost possible degree.

Every Department of the subjoined List has been placed in the hands of an experienced and competent Chief, and will also come under the special and continual supervision of the members of the Firm, who are practical men.

The Goods have all been selected with scrupulous regard to the reliable character sought to be acquired for the Establishment as one in which the best value will be had for the money, whatever may be the nature of the article bought.

As the House deals extensively in French Silks, Gloves, Ribbons, and other superfine Foreign Productions, the recent changes in the Customs' Tariff opportunely enable the Firm to offer many decided advantages in those important articles of manufacture. Not being impeded by any old stock, procured under unfavourable conditions, they, in particular, have profited by the modifications of the duties.

In engaging Assistants particular attention has been paid not only to their knowledge of the respective Departments, but also to their attentive habits and obliging manners.

The Warehouse, having been specially constructed to afford Ladies and Gentlemen the greatest possible facilities in making their purchases, has been furnished with the various valuable improvements—principally in lighting and ventilation.

LIST OF DEPARTMENTS.

Silk Department.
Fancy Dress Department.
Staff Department.
Print Department.
Shawl Department.
Mantle Department.
Millinery and Bonnet Department.
Ladies' Outfitting Department.
Lace Department.
Sewed Muslin Department.
Ribbon Department.
Flower and Feather Department.
Hosiery and Glove Department.
Shirt and Handkerchief Department.
Haberdashery Department.
Fancy Cabinet Department.
Linen Department.
Blanket and Flannel Department.
Calico and Muslin Department.
Boot and Shoe Department.
Trimming Department.
Woollen Department.
Gentlemen's Ready-made Department.
Gentlemen's Order Department.

The Bespoke or Order Portion of the Tailoring Department will be conducted under the careful superintendence of experienced and talented Foremen.

SWITZER, FERGUSON, and CO., Proprietors.

Insurances.

THE SCOTTISH PROVINCIAL ASSURANCE COMPANY.

ESTABLISHED 1825.

Incor

CARD.

IT is respectfully announced that the COMMERCIAL HALL,
Nos. 91, 92, and 93, GRAFTON-STREET, and
Nos. 42 and 43, WICKLOW-STREET,
Was Opened on TUESDAY, the 27th of March.
SWITZER, FERGUSON, & CO., Proprietors.

CLERICAL COSTUME.
Having, from many years' management of the business of
Mr. GEORGE MACDONA,
FORMER PROPRIETOR OF
20, MOLESWORTH STREET.
acquired a thorough knowledge of the various styles of CLERICAL ATTIRE, I most respectfully state that I am prepared to execute any orders with which I am favoured, and invite inspection of my Stock of
WEST OF ENGLAND JET BLACK CLOTH AND DOESKIN,
which, for superior finish and durability, are unrivalled, and are specially recommended for Clergymen's Suits.
FRED. H. JUDGE,
MERCHANT CLOTHIER,
8, WICKLOW-STREET,
*** Three doors from Grafton-street.

GEO. MACDONA AND CO.,
82, MOLESWORTH-STREET,
Have just received from
MESSRS. SPILL AND CO.,
the eminent Government Manufacturers of the so much approved
VEGETABLE LEATHER LEGGINGS AND GAITERS,
A Consignment of a very superior description.
These Goods are almost indestructible, so easily attached and cleaned, and so moderate in price as to warrant the Manufacturers in saying they will ultimately be worn by all classes.

D. DOWNEY, MILITARY & MERCHANT TAILOR,
5, UPPER SACKVILLE-STREET,
(Late 11, Dawson-street),
Begs to call public attention to his superior Dress Suit, at 3l. 18s., consisting of
BLACK DRESS COAT,
Do. TROUSERS, and
MORSCELLE VEST.
Being a practical tradesman, and purchasing his goods on the best terms for cash, he is enabled to undersell by ten per cent. any other respectable establishment in the trade. He furnishes all other articles of his business on the same moderate scale as the above.
5, Upper Sackville-street, February, 1860.

M'NALLY AND CO.,
Watch Manufacturers, Goldsmiths, and Jewellers,
No. 18, COLLEGE-GREEN, DUBLIN,
Respectfully invite attention to their new and magnificent Stock of the best London and Geneva-made Watches, in Gold and Silver Cases; fine Gold London and Paris Jewellery, Silver and Electro Plate, which will be found replete with every novelty of the present season.
Being Manufacturers, and purchasing for Cash in the London and Continental Markets, they will offer to the public such advantages, both in Price and Quality, as are not to be obtained generally, and cannot be surpassed by any house in the trade.
An inspection is respectfully solicited
18, COLLEGE-GREEN.
Diamonds, Pearls, Old Gold and Silver, Watches, &c., taken in exchange, or purchased to any amount for prompt cash.
LONDON: 2, OLD BOND-STREET.

MOST IMPORTANT NOTICE
WILLIAM ACHESON
Begs leave to announce, that he has purchased the Plate, Watch, and Jewellery Establishment, No. 78, Grafton-street, from the representatives of the late Thomas Bennett, and that he will sell the very large proportion of this First Class Stock, which he also purchased on the premises, at an enormous reduction; an idea of which can be formed from the following list:—

	Original Price.	Present Price.
Electro-plated Kettle and Stand, by Elkington	£26 5 0	£14 14 0*
A ditto ditto	15 15 0	10 10 0
Gold Watches	18 18 0	10 10 0
Gold Gem and Signet Rings	3 3 0	1 10 0
Ditto ditto	2 2 0	1 1 0
Bracelets, Brooches, &c.	18 18 0	12 0 0

Both Establishments will be conducted under the one Management, of
WILLIAM ACHESON & Co.,
78 and 109, GRAFTON-STREET.

IMPORTANT TO SMOKERS!
THE SMOKER'S DESIDERATUM; OR, KELLY'S MIXTURE. A Compound of the finest Tobaccoes prepared from an Eastern Receipt. It is mild and delicate in flavour, yields a delightful aroma, and is pronounced by some of the most fastidious to be the beau-ideal of Tobacco, 8s. per lb.
In one pound, half-pound, and quarter-pound Cannisters.
N.B.—A Smoking and News Room attached to the Establishment.
J. J. KELLY, 3, LOWER BAGGOT-STREET,
Importer of Foreign Cigars.

PIANOFORTES
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
FOR SALE OR HIRE,
On most moderate terms.
HARMONIUMS
From Six to Sixty Guineas.
Old Instruments taken in exchange.
PIGOTT'S, 112, GRAFTON-STREET.

IRISH CHURCH MISSIONS TO THE ROMAN CATHOLICS.
Roman Catholic Friends, come to the debate in the Corrig-Avenue Meeting, on MONDAY EVENING, April 23rd, 1860, at half-past Seven o'clock.
Subject—What the Priests thought in the Dark Ages.
Chairman—Mr. M. Tracy.
"The Bishop Saint Mel catcheth fishes on the dry land."—
"But Mel, preferring to prove his innocence by a token rather than by an oath, ploughed up the earth on a certain hill, and took by the ploughshare many and large fishes out of the dry land."—Life of St. Patrick, by the Priest Jocelin, p. 145.
Did not Bishop Boniface write to Pope Zachary against Virgilius, the Irish missionary, A.D. 748, because he said that there were other men under the part of the earth trodden by Boniface?
Did not Pope Zachary write thus—" in case it be proved that he held the doctrine of there being another world and other men under the earth, a synod should be convened, and Virgilius expelled from the Church"?—Lanigan, vol. iii. p. 183.
Did not the Pope of Rome and his cardinals make the two following dogmatic decrees against Galileo, the philosopher, A.D. 1633?—
1. "The proposition that the sun is the centre of the world and immoveable from its place is absurd, philosophically false, and formally heretical, because it is expressly contrary to the Holy Scriptures."
2. "The proposition that the earth is not the centre of the world, nor immoveable, but that it moves, and also with a diurnal motion, is also absurd, philosophically false, and theologically considered at least erroneous in faith."
"The legal punishment of heresy was by fire, a punishment not invented in Mary's reign, nor first inflicted by her in England, as history testifies. It is found in the penal code of most other nations."—Reeves' History of the Church, vol. ii. p. 414, Coyne Dublin.
Do any of the priest believe now that the stars are gimlet-holes which the angels bored through the sky?
"Prove all things; hold fast that which is good."—1 Thes. v. 21, Dr. Cullen's Bible.
Roman Catholics are specially invited to attend.

MONEY MARKET AND COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

(WRITTEN SPECIALLY FOR THE IRISH TIMES.)

Dublin, Saturday Evening.

The condition of the Money market has changed very much for the better, and we, this week, found greater ease both in Discounts and on the Stock Exchange. When we referred last week to the conduct of the Discount houses in London, or, as it now appears, a Discount house—namely, that of Messrs. Overend Gurney & Co.—we showed that the late excessive demand should be looked upon as fictitious, and such was the fact, because we now find that but for the extraordinary features presented by the withdrawal of so many notes from the Bank, the rate would scarcely have been raised at a time when it was expected that the payment of the half-yearly dividends would have given, at least, some temporary relief to the pressure for accommodation. As soon as the true cause of the decrease in the reserve was discovered, there was an almost immediate disposition to ease, and a return to confidence, strengthened by the return of the notes to the Bank—the reserve showing this week an increase almost exactly corresponding to the deficiency shown by the previous return. So it will be seen by this that Messrs. Overend, Gurney, & Co. have found their opposition useless, and the course adopted does not appear to have forced the compromise which was expected. Although money was decidedly more abundant this week, and there was an absence of any excessive pressure, still the Bank minimum was in most cases obtained, and but few transactions are reported at cheaper rates, except in special cases. This may be attributable to preparations for payment of the Victoria loan of £3,650,000, the balance of which was more than subscribed for on Tuesday, when the second allotment was made, as we noticed during the week; the entire loan was taken at over 5 per cent. premium, and therefore the amount which will be taken off the market will be nearly £3,800,000, instead of the nominal sum stated; and, as we on a previous occasion explained, that will be an absolute absorption, and will not be *in any manner* returned to this country, except in the shape of 6 per cent. interest on the loan.

The last Bank of England return shows an increase in the reserve of £1,638,174; an increase in the rest of £11,262; a decrease in bullion of £12,416; it also shows, as might be expected, a decrease in circulation, and an increase in the private deposits. The imports of specie have not been very heavy during the week, but over £600,000 is on the way from Australia most of it being overdue, especially that by the Copenhagen, which is now 117 days at sea, and about which considerable anxiety is in consequence being felt. The insurance has risen to £3 per cent. In addition to the amount to be received from Australia, it is likely that, while money is cheaper on the Continent, gold may be sent to London for sale, where the Bank of England is always bound to take it at a fixed price. The exports of specie have been pretty heavy, one vessel bringing as much as £526,000 to India, the chief part being silver.

Owing to the more favourable condition of money reported above, the Funds in London showed each day a firm tendency, and Consols rose as high as 95¼ for account, but on this price there has been a reaction, as there generally is upon any advance. The rise was entirely due to the state of the Money market, and to an absence of any fresh unfavourable news from the Continent, and, although Parliament has again assembled, the debates, as yet, have not excited much attention, and "honourable members" seem to be gathering their strength for a grand fight on the Reform question. It is the pet subject of Lord John Russell, and he will make every effort not to be again defeated—probably stake his own position in the Cabinet upon it. It is not the first time he has broken up a Ministry composed of nearly the same elements; but, at a critical time like the present, when it is likely that the destinies of Europe may be settled in a conference, and when Lord Cowley is stated to have ceased to be the English representative in Paris, it would not improve the tone of the Stock Exchange "bills," if, by any Ministerial defeat which may be produced by Mr. Massey's motion, the Secretary for Foreign Affairs retires from his position.

In the Dublin market Funds followed the London quo- [illegible] business was not so active as during previous weeks, and, as there was an absence comparatively of any large dealings, the tone of the market was not so good. The Share dealings, however, were pretty numerous, and in this respect the market may be said to have somewhat improved. To-day, however, dealings were dull both in Stock and Shares, as is usual on Saturday. Funds were not much dealt in, nor were they strong at the quotations. Waterford and Limerick Railway Debentures of £5 per cent. were done at par. No dealings in Local Debentures. There was no business in Banking Shares, except in Nationals, which were steady at the former quotations. Hibernians were offered, and buyers of Royals. Steam Shares were all steady; Atlantics were done at 5 1-16, buyers at 5. There were some changes in Mining Shares, those of the General Mining Company rose to 5½, at which there were buyers. Carystorts were again lower, owing to an apprehension of a call, and were weak at the quotations. Connorrees were slightly better and in fair demand; Alliance Gas Shares were steady at a slight advance; Grand Canal Stock was done at 10s. reduction, but was steady at the reduced figure. In Railway Shares business was limited; Great Southern and Western Stock was done at the former quotations, but not strong; Irish South Easterns and Dublin and Wicklows were steady, but Midlands gave way a little, the market still showing sellers at the higher price; Cork and Bandons £5 10s. per cent. Preference, and Dundalk and Enniskillen £5 per cent. were dealt in at the previous prices; Great Southern and Western £4 per cent. at a shade advance, and Waterford and Limerick £6 per cent. at a slight decline, but buyers; no other changes to note.

The present is a very favourable time for banks; they always reap large profits while rates are high; and in Dublin, where but little competition exists, they have a kind of monopoly, and do not give the same rates for money on deposit as the London banks, where one per cent. under the Bank minimum is generally given. But the banks in Dublin are all long established, and they have grown up strong in habits, which, however, have proved advantageous to their proprietary. Since the principle of limited liability has become recognised it is likely that few banks will be established under any other colours; indeed, it is the general opinion in England that the banks there will, in in a short time, universally take shelter under limited liability. The difficulty of establishing Banking institutions hitherto has been very great, because few were willing to subscribe to embrye undertakings, not knowing the extent to which they might become involved. It is different at present; the public need have no such fear now. If they subscribe, they can calculate to a certainty the extent of their liability, while customers are protected by public auditors, and by the frequent publication of assets and liabilities. The Bank of Manchester is an example of the benefits of the system, and the following are the remarks in reference to this establishment made a short time since by the London *Times*, which we may appropriately quote:—

"At a meeting of the Bank of Manchester, a very satisfactory account was given of the results of registering under limited liability. That step was adopted in July last, and the balance-sheet now presented for the past half-year showed that the deposits have increased, and that while the general condition of the bank has improved, the shares have become more widely diffused, the augmentation in the number of holders being 40 per cent. It is believed, likewise, that the proprietary now includes many persons of wealth and prudence, who would have avoided all commitments of an undefined character. At the same time, the marketability of the shares, and also their value, have been favourably influenced."

Trade was better this week, and the Produce markets were firm; but we deeply regret to hear that a young but important house, that of Messrs. David Rogerson and Co., has been obliged to suspend payment. The liabilities are very heavy, stated to be about £70,000; but one-half this sum is understood to be due to private creditors, who will not stop in the way of an arrangement, and from all we can learn there is every chance of a satisfactory one being soon come to. A very large business has been doue by Mr. Rogerson, who is a gentleman of ability and enterprise, and an arrangement will be come to which will give general satisfaction. We understand the several firms with whom Mr. Rogerson is connected will not be affected by his failure.

The Customs' duties for the past week amounted to £18,672 11s. 2d., against £19,108 last year, viz.—

Tea	£7,612 17 10
Sugar	9,244 3 5
Refined Sugar	421 9 5
Coffee	318 12 9
Wine	1,591 11 0
Spirits	795 8 9
Tobacco	8,371 7 11
Miscellaneous	417 4 7

By return just published, it appears that the duties received at the port of Dublin for the year ended 31st March, 1860, amounted to £1,063,298 11s. 1d., against £1,033,298 11s. 8d. for the year ended the 31st March, 1859, showing an increase of £29,999 19s. 5d., which is highly satisfactory. The following are the particulars of increase and decrease:—

	Decrease.	Increase.
Tea		£7,197 5 10
Refined Sugar		4,891 16 11
Muscovado Sugar ..	£27,299 12 9	
Coffee		224 4 4
Wine	4,506 1 10	
Spirits		5,559 18 1
Tobacco		46,985 18 11
Timber		187 12 2
Miscellaneous		2,858 17 9
	£31,905 14 7	£61,905 14 0
Increase	29,999 19 5	
	£61,905 14 0	

The arrivals of foreign vessels during the week were:—The Louise, from Havre, 540 bales wheat flour; the Pepi, from Odessa, 2,200 qrs. wheat; the Pyrrha, from Aarhuus, 1,130 qrs. barley; the Colon, from Kragaros, 400 tons ice; Caroline, from Kjoge, 900 qrs. barley; the Sophie, from Burg, 630 qrs. wheat.

The following have cleared outwards for foreign ports:—The Mary Anne, for Miramichi; the Masefko, for St. Ubes; the Ella, for Antwerp, sulphate of soda; the Oporto, for Oporto; the Queen, for Miritmichi.

The General Mining Company of Ire land shipped 50 tons of zinc ore to England during the week.

The following shows the principal shippers of porter during the past week, as taken from the Customs Bill of Entry:—

	Hhds.	Brls.	Half Brls.	Qr. Brls.
Guinness ..	872	303	14.9	0
Manders ..	192	243	1548	0
Watkins & Co. ..	168	290	634	25
Darcy & Son ..	145	58	605	71
Findlater ..	154	288	821	0
Jameson, Pim, & Co. ..	109	43	261	7
P. & J. Sweetman ..	60	109	80	0
Brenan, Price & Co. ..	62	71	47	0

The Mining Share market was very firm during the past week, and the dealings are reported as very numerous, the general opinion being that the market for metals will improve. The following remarks are copied from the *Mining Journal*:—

COPPER.—Although a fair inquiry exists, and one or two of the largest smelters are reported well supplied with orders for some time to come, no activity seems to prevail. The constant fluctuations in prices lately have produced unfavourable symptoms—buyers lose confidence in the market the moment the demand abates. Notice has been issued by some of the principal smelters that no 'reserve clause' will hereafter be admitted; it is premature yet to judge of this resolution, but it is not unanimous. In a firm market sellers may dictate their terms, in a dull market buyers, of course, have their turn, and it remains to be proved whether the clause can be practically dispensed with. Were it not that the copper trade is a monopoly, the clause is preposterously absurd, and quite contrary to all commercial principles. Why should a buyer have the benefit of any fall in price? What use is a contract unless to make the price binding? No such allowance is ever made in any other metal, and it never would have become a customary condition in copper if it had been an open market, free for all sellers to make their own price. Yellow metal has advanced ¼d per lb.

IRON.—Our market remains quiet, but without any tendency to decline. For some considerable time past we have experienced an unvarying market, prices at most fluctuating 3s. 6d. per ton, according to quantity and specification. Rails are in fair request, but no actual advance can be established. Merchant bars are saleable to a moderate extent, at £6 7s. 6d. to £6 10s., f.o.b. in London. Staffordshire descriptions maintain their former position. Swedish bars are inquired for at £12 per ton; stock here is very small. Scotch pigs are quiet but firm, sellers quoting 53s. 9d. m.n., g.m.b., f.o.b. in the Clyde.

LEAD.—A sluggish demand; prices rather easier.

SPELTER.—A gradual rise is reported in quotations. The amount of business transacted is stated to consist of about 500 tons, from £20 10s. to £20 15s. for arrival and on the spot.

TIN.—In English a good inquiry exists, and smelters are bare of stock. Foreign is inactive; a small lot of Straits has been sold at 129s. The general quotation is 130s. to 131s.; Banca, 136s.

TIN PLATES.—Makers quiet; second-hand lots of coke 24s. 6d. per box.

STEEL.—Swedish keg, equally assorted, offering at £19 per ton.

QUICKSILVER is unaltered.

The following is a comparative statement of prices, the highest price being given in each case:—

	April 14		April 21.
Consols	93⅝	..	93⅝
New Tres per Cents. ..	93⅞	..	93⅞
RAILWAYS.			
Belfast and Ballymena ..	43½	..	43½
Cork and Bandon ..	14½	..	14½
Cork and Passage ..	11	..	11
Belfast Junction ..	44	..	44½
Dublin and Drogheda ..	74½	..	75
Dublin and Kingstown ..	93½	..	93½
Dublin and Wicklow ..	56	..	56
Dundalk and Enniskillen ..	13½	..	13½
Great S. and Western ..	113½	..	113½
Irish South Eastern ..	6¼ xd	..	6
Midland Great Western ..	52½	..	52½
Waterford and Limerick ..	94½	..	94½

BANKS.			
Bnk of Ireland	240½	..	240
Hibernian	30½	..	30½
National	67	..	67½
Royal	26	..	26½
STEAM.			
Atlantic	5	..	5½
City of Dublin	97	..	98
Steamship Building Company	54	..	54
Dundalk	10	..	10
MINES.			
Carysfort	10s 6d	..	0s 6d
Connorree	28s 0d	..	26s 3d
General Mining Company	5	..	5½
Mining Company of Ireland	13½	..	13½
Wicklow Copper	6½	..	6½
MISCELLANEOUS.			
Alliance Gas	92 xd	..	93
Grand Canal	47½	..	47½
National Insurance	32	..	32
Patriotic Insurance	6	..	6

BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE—APRIL 20.

OPENING PRICES.	
Consols Money, ...	94⅝
Account, ...	94⅝
New Threes, ...	93½
NOON PRICES.	
Consols Money, ...	94⅝
Account, ...	94⅝
New Threes, ...	93½
1 P.M. PRICES.	
Consols Money, ...	94⅝
Account, ...	94⅝
New Threes, ...	93½
2-15 P.M. PRICES.	
Consols Money, ...	94⅝
Account, ...	94⅝
New Threes, ...	93½
CLOSING PRICES.	
Consols Money, ...	94⅝
Account, ...	94⅝
New Threes, ...	93½

NOON SUMMARY.—Exchequer Bills, 7; Grand Trunks, 84½; Great Western Canada, 18½; London and North Western, 99⅝ ⅜; London and South Western, 91⅝ 2½; Leeds Northern, 49 to ½; South Eastern, 87½ ⅝; Midland, Stock, 116½; Mexican, 21½ ⅜; York and North Midland, 79⅝ ½. Consols have been very inactive. They opened 94⅝ 5, and are dull at 94⅝ ⅜. Indian lean 106½ to ½. Shares quite neglected, and the old stocks have declined a little. Canadians steady. French unchanged.

FRENCH FUNDS.

PARIS, SATURDAY, 3-25 P.M.—The Bourse closed very firm and animated. The last quotation of Rentes was 70.25, being an improvement of ¼ on yesterday's prices.

ENGLISH FUNDS.

CITY, SATURDAY EVENING.—Business in Stock Exchange to-day has been almost at a stand still, the goods are dull at yesterday's quotations. Share Market unaltered.

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL.
(*Times City Article.*)
Friday Evening.

The general transactions in the Stock Exchange to-day have been unimportant, but the market has been steadily maintained. There was rather more demand for money at the Bank to-day, but in the open market increased ease was experienced, and the general rate was 4¼ per cent. In the foreign Exchanges this afternoon the rates were generally a shade lower than last post. No bullion operations at the Bank to-day of any importance. The Bank return of this evening presents no remarkable feature beyond such as is occasioned by the return of the £1,550,000 withdrawn during the previous week. Bills on St. Petersburg were in request to-day at higher rates, and reports are current of new negociations for a Russian Loan. Produce markets during the week have shown littles animation, but a considerable business has been done for actual consumption. From the increased supplies some of the prinsipal articles slightly receded.

(*Daily News' City Article.*)
Friday Evening.

The funds to-day experisenced only trifling variations, owing to the inactivity of business. British Railway Stocks were heavier in the morning, and comparatively firm in the afternoon. In the Discount market the rate for best short paper was 4¼ to 5 per cent., at the Bank of England the demand was to a fair extent.

FUNDS AND SHARES.

Amberg, 8½; Caledonians, 94½; Chester and Holyhead, 51½; Eastern Counties, 54½ 5½; Edinburgh and Glasgow, 77½ 9; Great Northern, A, 101½; Great Northern A, 117½; Great Western, 69½; Great Western of Canada, 13 1-16 to 3-16; Grand Trunk, 8 9-16 to 11-16; Great Southern and Western, 112 114; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 104½ ⅜; London and North Western, 99; London and South Western, 91½ 2½; Midland, 115½ 116½; North British, 61½; South Eastern, 74 ½; York, Newcastle, and Berwick, 95¾ 6; York and North Midland, 79½ 80. Consols closed dull at ⅛. Shares extremely inactive, and close dull at rather lower rates. Nothing doing. Canadian dull. French steady.

DUBLIN STOCK AND SHARE LIST—APRIL 21.

GOVERNMENT FUNDS.	
3 per Cent. Consols	
Ditto for Account, 9th May	93⅝
New 3 per Cent. Stock	93⅝
Ditto for Account, 9th May	93½
BANKS.	
National Bank, £25 paid	67½
STEAM.	
Atlantic (Limited)	5 5⅛
British and Irish, £50 paid	40½
City of Dublin, £100 paid	98
MINES.	
Carrystort Mining Company (Limited)	0s 6d
Connorree (Limited)	26s 6d
General Mining Company (Limited)	5 5½
MISCELLANEOUS.	
Alliance and Consumers' Gas	92½ x d
Grand Canal Company, £100 paid	47½
RAILWAY DEBENTURES.	
Waterford and Limerick 5 per cent of £500	100
RAILWAYS.	
Dublin and Drogheda	75
Dublin and Wicklow, £10 paid	5⅝
Great Southern and Western Stock	113½
Irish South Eastern (Carlow to Kilkenny)	6¼ x d
Londonderry and Enniskillen	13½
Midland Great Western	52½
PREFERENCE SHARES.	
Cork and Bandon 5½ per cent. perpetual	6⅞
Dundalk and Enniskillen 5 per cent. perpetual, Class A ..	10½
Great Southern and Western 4 per cent. perpetual ..	98
Waterford and Limerick 6 per cent. Redeemable	104

On Saturdays business commences at half-past twelve o'clock, and the stockbrokers' offices are closed at three o'clock.

The next account day for shares will be the 30th April. Names to be furnished on or before the 28th.

PRICES OF IRISH STOCKS.

	Mon.	Tues.	Wed	Thurs	Frid.	Sat.
3 per Cent. Consols.....	93⅝	93⅝	93⅝	93⅝	93⅝	93⅝
Ditto for account.....		93⅝	93⅝			
3 per Cent. Reduced.....						
New 3 per Cent Stock....	93½	93⅝	93⅝	93⅝	93⅝	93⅝
Ditto for account.....	93½	93⅝	93⅝	93⅝		93⅝
Bank Stock.....						

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.
Diary of Exhibitions, Performances, &c.
MONDAY, April 23D.

ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS .. .. Open daily.
BOTANIC GARDENS, GLASNEVIN .. .. Monday, Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday.
ROYAL IRISH ACADEMY.—Library and Museum open to visitors introduced by members on Wednesdays, Thursdays, and Fridays.
ROYAL DUBLIN SOCIETY.—Library open daily to visitors introduced by members. Natural History Museum; closed for arrangement. School of Art on Fridays; Agricultural Museum every day, free.
MUSEUM OF IRISH INDUSTRY, STEPHEN'S-GREEN.—Open daily, free.
LONG-ROOM, ROTUNDO.—Hamilton's Continental Diorama. Doors open at Eight o'clock.
GREAT BRUNSWICK-STREET.—Hengler's Grand Cirque Variete. Every Evening at half-past Seven.

THEATRES.

Theatre Royal—To-night—The English Opera of "Dinorah."
Queen's Theatre—To-night—"The Deserted Mill;" "My Uncle's Pet;" "B. B., or, The Bonnets Boy;" to conclude with "Jonathan Bradford, or a Roadside Story."

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No communication can receive attention unless accompanied by the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for insertion, but as a guarantee of good faith.
Announcements of births, deaths, and marriages, to ensure publication, must be properly authenticated, and will be inserted gratis.

The publication of the IRISH TIMES commenced on Saturday morning at 4 o'clock a.m., and terminated at half-past 9. The publication of the Second Edition commenced at 12 o'clock noon, and the Third Edition at four o'clock p.m.
The circulation of the IRISH TIMES for the week ending Saturday, April 21st, amounted to 54,720 copies, making an average of 9,120 copies daily.

GENERAL POST-OFFICE, DUBLIN.
DESPATCH OF FOREIGN MAILS.

Letters and newspapers may be posted at the G. P. O. for the following places, up to the subjoined dates:—

West Coast of Africa (L.L.)	..	Six p.m., April 23.
India (Calcutta), China, &c., via Marseilles	..	Six p.m., April 24.
Constantinople	..	Six p.m., April 25.
America (Portland) (Q.)	..	Ten a.m., April 26.
India (Bombay (S.), Spain and Portugal (S.)	..	One p.m., April 26.
Newfoundland (G.)	..	Ten a.m., April 28.
America (New York) (Q.)	..	Ten a.m., April 29.

N.B.—Book-packets for the Canadas are only forwarded by the Canadian packet. Letters, &c., for Madras and Lower Bengal Presidencies, addressed via Southampton, will, in future, be forwarded only by the Calcutta packets of the 4th and 20th of each month.

THE MURDER AT STAMFORD.—SUICIDE OF THE ACCUSED.—The excitement occasioned by the horrible murder of Miss Elizabeth Pulley was on Thursday brought to a climax by its becoming known that Henry Corby, the man charged with the crime, had committed suicide in his cell at the jail at Stamford. It appears that the conduct of the prisoner whilst in custody had been such as to disarm any suspicion that he was likely to make an attempt upon his life; he was therefore allowed to sleep alone. Corby was visited by the governor (Mr. Hewerdine) several times in the course of Wednesday, and was last seen alive about eight o'clock in the evening, when he was locked up for the night. On Thursday morning it was discovered that the prisoner had hung himself; he had improvised a halter by tearing up one of the sheets of his bed, and with this he had suspended himself to an iron stanchion in the window of his cell. When found the body was not quite cold, but it was supposed by Mr. Heward (the jail-surgeon) that life had been extinct about two hours. The adjourned examination was to have taken placef but instead of that an inquest was held over the body o the accused. After hearing the evidence of the governor of the prison, the turnkey who attended on the deceased, and of Mr. Heward, the jail surgeon, the jury returned a unauimous verdict of "*Felo de se.*"

The situation of Master of Galway Workhouse is vacant. The salary is £60 per annum, with rations, &c. The situation will be filled on Friday, 4th of May.

IRISH BOG OAK ORNAMENTS.
Patronised by the Queen:
S. SAMUEL,
Manufacturer of Irish Bog Oak Ornaments, and Working Jeweller,
39, 29, NASSAU-STREET, 39.
By Appointment
Bog Oak Carver
To his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant.
Jewellery carefully repaired or [illegible] at the premises.

TO ECONOMISTS.
Judicious men, who look narrowly after their outlay, and who wish to buy for cash, are requested to test the advantages offered to the public in my Hat Manufactory. I give a prime HAT, colour guaranteed
13s. 6d.
Other qualities equally good value.
W. WILLIAMS,
16, WESTMORELAND-STREET,
Third Door to the Right from Carlisle-bridge.

NO. 24, STEPHEN'S-GREEN, NORTH,
MRS. ROBINSON
Has the honour to announce to the Nobility and Gentry the arrival her New Spring Goods, and all Paris Novelties of the Season, selected by herself personally in the branches of her trade, viz.:—
All Goods suited for Wedding Trousseaux and Indian Outfits, New Patterns in Silks, Mourning Dresses, Under Clothing, Millinary and Mantles, Straw Bonnets, Hats, Feathers, Flowers, &c., &c. Lace Goods, &c.
All will be opened and ready for Show This Day.

KENNY AND OWENS,
AND
THE SIXTEEN SHILLING TROUSERS.
A very short time has sufficed to establish the character of our SCOTCH ANGOLA TROUSERS, at 16s.,
THOROUGHLY SHRUNK.
We can confidently recommend them as a Good ARTICLE, WELL CUT *and properly made, at a fair price.*
KENNY AND OWENS,
MERCHANT TAILORS,
54, DAME-STREET.

The Irish Times.

DUBLIN, MONDAY, APRIL 23.

How comes it to pass that so ordinary a transaction as an "Examination" cannot be conducted by Government officials without criminal irregularity on the part of some persons or other in the pay of the Government itself? The middle class examinations have been carried on throughout England for two years, and some hundreds of papers have been issued, without the slightest hint of any irregularity. The Civil Service Commissioners never have had to cancel any of their examinations because their papers were surreptitiously procured. In the Queen's Colleges, and Trinity College, Dublin, the examinations are conducted chiefly by means of written papers; yet in no single instance has a paper been unfairly procured by any of the candidates. Why cannot the Government procure that secrecy which is necessary to ensure public confidence in the purity of the examinations? It is easy to suppose that a printer could be induced to part with a paper of questions, and that contingency should have been foreseen and provided against. If the respected printer of Trinity College, for instance, had suffered a paper to be issued from his establishment, except to the examiners he would be at once deprived of his office; yet we find that the questions to be proposed to the candidates for direct commissions in London have been surreptitiously procured and sold to some of the candidates. Mr. Sidney Herbert's explanation is that "the papers were stolen from the office of "Messrs. Eyre and Spottiswoode, the Queen's "printers." Who stole them? Who was allowed access to what should be the secret department of the printing-office? It is not likely that Messrs. Eyre and Spottiswoode employ men who could be induced to betray their trust? Are strangers allowed access to the presses while the printing of such documents is proceeding? Or, are those gentlemen who provide an officer, not only with his uniform, but with his commission for, say £400, also enabled to provide the candidates with copies of the questions which will be propounded to them? It is said that certain army tailors are the agents in this disgraceful business. How comes it, then, that these dressers of the army have an influence superior to that of the War-office itself. The discovery of this "irregularity"—under which name Mr. Sidney Herbert screens a crime—has cast a doubt upon the purity of all examinations conducted by the military authorities. The examinations, in truth, are elementary in the extreme; every year this peculiar class of examinations has become less stringent and searching. Can it be that the authorities connive at any act which will be likely to secure commissions for "eligibles" whose respectability is vouched for by some most disinterested tailors?

Mr. Sidney Herbert states that the matter is placed in the hands of Sir Richard Mayne, and that no pains will be spared to bring the guilty parties to punishment. So far, so well; but the "guilty "parties" are not the only individuals culpable. We dare say some unhappy pressman will be made scape goat, but justice will not be satisfied with the detection, and possibly the punishment, of a printer, whose wages are, perhaps, thirty or forty shillings a week. The officials whose duty it was to secure the integrity of the papers must be discovered, and punished also. In such a case, negligence is a crime, and they who allowed such a transaction to occur should be punished by the loss of their situations, as a warning to others.

Further, it should be ascertained who were the candidates who lowered themselves to the perpetration of so dishonourable an act as to purchase "papers" which they knew were ostensibly secret until the moment of examination. Are those young gentlemen fit candidates for her Majesty's commission? Are they expected to become worthy servants of the Queen, and defenders of their country, who procure their first step by so dishonourable a subterfuge? Every one of those who purchased any of these papers should be punished, not by having to undergo a second examination, but by being prevented from ever becoming candidates again.

The expenses of the candidates, guilty and innocent alike, are to be defrayed, but by whom? Is the State to pay officials for doing their duty, and then, also, to pay for their *lashes*? It is clear that the charge should be paid by the Queen's printers, if the irregularity occurred in their office, or by the well-remunerated functionaries who permitted the act to be perpetrated.

On Monday, it appears, the facts were discovered; a second examination was begun on Tuesday, but from this four were absent, not intending to compete in the particular branch in respect to which the "irregularity" was detected. These four gentlemen, certainly, were not purchasers of the examination papers, yet, by a curious principle of justice, as the preceding examination is cancelled, these four innocent persons will alone suffer.

We have a deep interest in this matter in Ireland. Of late years the best answerers went forth from the public schools of this country. Preparation for military classes has become a distinct branch of Irish education, and has been attended by remarkable success. It has lately been suspected that in some cases, not confined to examinations for direct commissions, the papers have been procured by the heads of some scholastic establishments. We know that in some quarters very serious annoyance has been felt at the success of Irishmen, and many difficulties have been thrown in their way, which appear to have been created "to keep out these clever ineligibles." We ask a clear stage and no favour, but if printers are permitted to print, tailors to procure, and candidates to buy, the papers of questions prior to the examination, it is needless to say that the military schools in this country cannot contend against such artifices.

MR. BRIGHT has actually spoken against one clause of Mr. Gladstone's Budget. The compact between the confederates has been well kept until a point of almost personal interest aroused Mr Bright to sudden opposition. Usually, when a duty is placed upon any manufacturer, the manufacturer is also licensed. This licence is rather intended to secure a responsible person for the payment of the duty than to bring in revenue to the Exchequer. Mr Gladstone proposes to remove the duty upon paper, which at once takes the paper manufacturer out of the domain of the Excise, but he persists in retsining the licence itself, although the object for which it was instituted is removed. The effect of this licence is to mulct the small manufacturer in exactly the same amount as the great manufacturer, and, of course, tends, as far as it goes, to the establishment of a monopoly in the trade. The revenue derived from it is only £1,500 a year, which is, probably, all expended in the maintenance of a sta

...Portsmouth to Guernsey, to bring over the head-quarters of the 10th Brigade Royal Artillery.

A letter from Malta, dated April 15, says:—"The following are her Majesty's ships in port:—Marlborough (flag of Vice-Admiral Fanshawe, C.B., Commander-in-Chief), Victor Emmanuel, Neptune, St. Jean d'Acre, and Hannibal, line-of-battle ships; Amphion, frigate; Medina, Tartarus, and Firefly, surveying steamers; Boxer and Assurance, gunboats; Caradoc, despatch boat; Hibernio, receiving ship; and Harpy, tug. The Tartarus is being disarmed, prior to being sold by public auction. Moorings are being prepared here for six line-of-battle ships—four for Gibraltar—namely, the Hannibal, Renown, James Watt, and Agamemnon; the Cæsar, from Naples; and the Edgar, from Corfu. The division from Gibraltar is reported to have left for Malta on the 10th of April, the Ilis also in company. The Amphion, steam frigate, arrived at Malta from Queenstown and Gibraltar, with 75 supernumeraries for the fleet, on the 80th of April. The Assurance, gunboat, is under orders for Messina."

The following appointments were made on Friday at the Admiralty:—Thomas Bowen, master, additional, to the Unspeake: George B. F. Swain, master, to the Cheasepeake; James Kiddle, master, to the Algiers; Benjamin J. Hooper, master, additional, to the Forte; and Henry Collins, master's assistant, to the Forte.

The Militia.

The following Irish Militia Regiments will be called out for training on the days specified. Antrim Rifles, at Belfast, May 1; Armagh, at Armagh, May 1; Carlow, at Carlow, May 1; Cavan, at Cavan, May 1; Clare, at Ennis, May 1; Cork City Artillery, at Cork, May 1; Donegal Artillery, at Milford, May 1; Down Royal North, at Newtownards, May 1; Down Royal South, at Newry, May 1; Dublin Royal City, at Linen-hall Barracks, Dublin, May 1; Dublin County, at Linen-hall Barracks, Dublin, May 1; Galway, at Loughrea, May 1; Kildare, at Naas, May 1; Kilkenny Fusiliers, at Kilkenny, May 22; King's County, at Birr, May 28; Leitrim Rifles, at Mohill, May 22; Limerick City, at Limerick, May 1; Londonderry, at Londonderry, 22; Longford Rifles, at Longford, May 23; Mayo North, at Westport, May 22; Mayo South Rifles, at Castlebar, May 22; Meath Royal, at Navan, May 22; Monaghan, at Monaghan, May 22; Queen's County, at Montrath, May 22; Roscommon, at Boyle, May 22; Sligo Rifles, at Sligo, May 28; Tipperary North, at Clonmel, May 1.—*Naval and Military Gazette.*

It is stated that that the order for the disembodiment of the Waterford Artillery has been countermanded.

Thanks.

From the Governors of Mercer's Hospital for £8, presented by Miss E. de C. Drevar, through Dr. Law, the price offered for her "white-crested black fowls," in pen 92, to which was awarded the first prize at the late Spring Show of the Royal Dublin Society.

Ladies' Auxiliary to the Church Education Society—From Mrs. Bayley for the following donations:—Countess of Farnsworth, £1; Countess Dowager of Desart, 10s.; E. D. L. D., Mrs. Augustus Arthur, Esq., £1; Richard Carden, Esq., and Mrs. Carden, 12s. 6d.; George Brooke, Esq., £1; Mrs. Basil Cooke, £1; Rev. Dr. Sadlier, 10s.; John Bayley, Esq., £5; Sir Edward Grogan, Bart., M.P., 10s.; John Bynd, Esq., Mr. Acheson, 5s.; Mr. Fletcher, ironmonger, yearly subscription, 10s.

The Molyneux Asylum and Church:—Thomas Baker, Esq., Dr. Doctor Hamilton (paid), £5; Benjamin Norwood, Esq., Mr. per Miss Rorke, £1; J. Rorke, Esq., per do., £1; J. Rorke, Esq., per do., £1; small subscriptions, per do., 16s. 6d.

THEATRE ROYAL.

This evening the Pyne and Harrison English Opera Company commence an engagement of 12 nights. Mr. Harris, the spirited efforts to cater for the amusement of the Dublin public deserve every support, has, in order to secure the greatest possible efficiency in every department, secured both the band and chorus from the Royal English Opera Company of London. This evening, Meyerbeer's grand opera, "Dinorah," as commanded by her Majesty, will be presented, in which both Miss Louisa Pyne and Mr. Harrison will appear. The performance will conclude this evening with a favourite after piece.

LATEST NEWS.

(BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.)

IRISH TIMES OFFICE,
Four o'clock, a.m.

FRANCE AND SWITZERLAND.

VIENNA, APRIL 22.—The exchange of views which have taken place during the last two weeks between France and the other Powers who signed the final act of Vienna, concerning the arrangement of the question of the neutralised districts of Faucigny and Chablais, is agreeably had the result of bringing the majority of said Powers to agree to the following combination—They are to come to an understanding in the ordinary diplomatic council as to the elaboration of a protocol, destined to reserve the guarantees named in favour of Switzerland. The Conference would, therefore, hold one sitting only, in which the basis of the exact arrangement between France and Switzerland would solely be sanctioned by Europe. It appears certain that the Emperor Francis Joseph will be crowned King of Hungary.

SWITZERLAND.

GENOA, SATURDAY.—The Marquis de Targol is expected to-day at Berne. The general staff of the 5th division of the Army, commanded by General Sales, is assembled at Soleure. The Federal Council has published the answer received from the different Powers.

RUMOURED DEATH OF HEENAN.

LONDON, SUNDAY.—It was generally reported throughout the Metropolis last night that Heenan had died from an attack of erysiplas, but the rumour proves to have been without foundation.

AUSTRIA.

VIENNA, SUNDAY.—The official *Weiner Zeitung* announces that the subscriptions to the new loan exceeded 100,000 florins. The advance which had been made by the National Bank on account of this month, have been reduced to 99 florins, the Government having taken over to the bank the preference bonds for the redemption of landed property formerly belonging to the sinking fund, which has been broken up for the remainder amount of 99,000,000 florins. The bank receives ample guarantee by the receipt of bonds of the new loan amounting to £120,000,000, which will be transferred to the National Bank, and which, after 1st November, 1861, will be readily and advantageously negociable. The use, according to the nature of the subscription, the bonds of the new loan are held by the general public, and not by mere speculators, and will soon, therefore, be above par.

NAPLES.

MARSEILLES, APRIL 21ST.—Letters from Naples to the 17th instant state that the armed bands in Sicily were dispersed, and that the remnants were being pursued. A grand military review had taken place at Naples, after which banquets were given to the generals and officers. The troops cheered the King enthusiastically, who afterwards traversed the streets of the capital at their head.

ROME.

ROME, APRIL 17, VIA MARSEILLES.—The 4½ per cent Roman loan for £50,000 has been contracted for in Belgium.

AUSTRIA.

VIENNA, SATURDAY.—The subscriptions to the new loan exceed 75 million of florins. The "Dona Zeitung" publishes an article, showing the inconsistency of Switzerland in now claiming the maintenance of the Duchies, in contradiction of her conduct on the affair of Neufchatel.

AMERICA.

LIVERPOOL, SUNDAY.—The Royal Mail steamship Arabia arrived here to-night from New York, with dates to 11th inst.

She brings 106 passengers and 50,000 dols. in specie. Her news is not of much importance. In the Senate the question of the Slave trade in the territories was again before the House, and discussions were of the most personal character as has hitherto characterised the debates on the same subject. The news from Mexico states that smallpox was raging among Miramon's troops, and it was doubtful whether Miramon would long exist in his course much longer. It was stated that the loss of property at Vera Cruz, consequent on the late bombardment, amounted to 5,000,000 dols. and that Ramon had abandoned the siege.

COMMERCIAL.

NEW YORK, APRIL 10TH.—Money market unaltered; foreign exchanges inactive; ashes steady; flour firm; coffee steady; wheat active and in good demand; corn firm; cotton active, quotations steady; sales 4,000 bales, part in transit, closing on the basis of 11¼ for middling; Cleveland provisions dull; rice steady.

NEW ORLEANS, APRIL 9TH.—Cotton sales to-day, 7,000 bales, at 10¾ to 11 c., for middling; market and exchange unaltered.

MOBILE, APRIL 9TH.—Cotton unaltered; no business for want of stocks.

SAVANNAH, APRIL 9TH.—Cotton sales to-day, 2,350 bales, with better feeling.

CHARLESTON, APRIL 9TH.—Cotton sales, 1,100 bales, with better feeling.

AUSTRIA.

The official *Giornale di Roma* announces the appointment of a commission for receiving voluntary contributions to be applied for the defence of the country.

This commission consists of Cardinals Villecourt, Wiseman, and Reixh, under the presidency of the Minister of France. General Lamoriciere, after having rapidly taken the necessary measures for the organisation of the Papal forces, will set out on the 19th inst., for the provinces. Orders have been given for the reorganisation of the cavalry. The current report that Prince Gabrielli and Signor Ruspoli has been exiled is unfounded. It is asserted that the correspondents of the *Nord* and of the *Journal des Debats* have been expelled from the Papal States.

THE SWISS VOTE ON THE ANNEXATION OF SAVOY.

GENEVA, SATURDAY.—Austria, in her reply, declares herself ready to assist in any combination adopted to support Switzerland, and to secure her neutrality from the engagement of France to come to an understanding with Switzerland and the Great Powers. There are good reasons to hope the question of Northern Savoy will find a solution conformable to the legitimate interests now under consideration. Count Rechberg further says, Austria will do her best to bring about a general understanding. The Governor of Faucigny has issued a circular, the language of which is exceedingly violent, against the Swiss, who have recommended the inhabitants to abstain from voting. The Governor says the electors must be on their guard against the intrigues of men who, being unable to succeed in their criminal attempts, wish them to take part in their downfall. The authorities have hoisted the French flag everywhere. Great efforts are being made to influence the vote.

QUEENSTOWN, SUNDAY EVENING.—The Royal mail steamer Canada arrived here at 1 p.m., took on board mails, passengers, and latest telegrams, at 6 p.m., and steamed out for Halifax and Boston, immediately afterwards.

MANCHESTER BETTING.

2,000 Guineas—4 to 1 agst Traducer (t); 5 to 1 agst Lupellus (t); 6 to 1 agst Tom Bowling (t); 8 to 1 agst Umpire (offd); 10 to 1 agst Brother to Rainbow (t); 100 to 7 agst Nicholas (t); 20 to 1 agst Bivouac (t).

Derby—10 to 1 agst Thomanby (t); 10 to 1 agst Nutbourn (t).

Chester Cup—100 to 6 agst Petrea (offd); 20 to 1 agst Bribery colt (t); 25 to 1 agst Apollyon (t); 50 to 1 agst Lifeboat (t).

TATTERSALL'S.

2,000 Guineas—7 to 2 agst Traducer (t); 4 to 1 agst Tom Bowling (t); 9 to 2 and 5 to 1 agst Lupellus (t); 12 to 1 agst Nicholas (t); 20 to 1 agst Aurora.

Chester Cup—1,000 to 50 agst Promised Land (t); 100 to 8 agst Petra; 20 to 1 agst Independence.

Derby—5 to 1 agst Umpire (t); 10 to 1 agst Thormanby; 15 to 1 agst High Treason; 25 to 1 agst Tom Bowling; 25 to 1 agst The Drone.

PARLIAMENTARY BUSINESS.

NOTICES OF MOTION AND ORDERS OF THE DAY.

THIS DAY (MONDAY), APRIL 23RD.

Orders of the Day.

Bankruptcy and Insolvency Bill—committee. Companies Bill (Lords)—committee. Emblements, &c. (Ireland), Bill—second reading. Tenure and Improvement of Land (Ireland) Bill—second reading. Bank of Ireland Bill—second reading. Poor Relief, &c. (Ireland), Bill—second reading. Landlord and Tenant (Ireland) Bill—second reading. Registration of Births, &c. (Scotland), Bill—second reading. Representation of the People (Ireland) Bill—adjourned debate on second reading [9th March]. Representation of the People (Ireland) Bill—second reading. Representation of the People (Scotland) Bill—second reading. Land Improvement (Ireland) Bill—second reading.

Notice of Motion.

Mr. Hennessy—On second reading of Representation of the People (Ireland) Bill:—That it appears to this House that the scheme contemplated by her Majesty's Government does not adequately provide for the representation of the agricultural classes in Ireland.

TUESDAY, APRIL 24.

Notices of Motion.

Mr. Augustus Smith—Foreshores, &c.—Select Committee to inquire into the rights of the Crown as connected with the foreshores, tidal rivers, estuaries, and bed of the sea round the coasts of the United Kingdom, and in the manner in which the Commissioners of Woods and Forests are dealing with the same.

Mr. Gregory—British Museum—Select Committee to inquire how far, and in what way, it may be desirable to find increased space for the extension and arrangement of the various collections of the British Museum, and the best means of rendering them available for the promotion of science and art.

Order of the Day.

Pawnbrokers' Act Amendment Bill—Committee. Police and Towns' Improvement (Scotland) Act Amendment Bill—Second reading.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 25.

Orders of the Day.

Ecclesiastical Vestments Bill—second reading. Law of Property Bill (Lords)—Committee. Indictable Offences (Metropolitan District) Bill (Lords)—second reading. Masters and Operatives Bill—second reading.

Notice of Motion.

Mr. Edwin James—On second reading of Ecclesiastical Vestments Bill, to move that it be read a second time on this day six months.

OLIVER GOLDSMITH AND SIR JOHN FRANKLIN.—In a recent letter received from Colonel N. G. Meares, of Auburn, Western Australia, when forwarding his second subscription to the statue about to be erected to Oliver Goldsmith, the following interesting passage occurs:—"I believe I am now the nearest, and most probably the eldest of the living kinsmen of the poet, being within a few weeks of eighty. I was deeply interested upon reading in the *Illustrated London News*, the generous proposal of his Excellency the Earl of Carlisle, accompanied by his lordship's munificent donation, to set on foot the desired object. To me it is an interesting circumstance that the 'Vicar of Wakefield' should have been the only book, save a Bible, found amongst the relics of the unfortunate Sir John Franklin, amidst the icebergs, where so many brave hearts so miserably perished."

Accounts from Tetuan to the 12th state, that the shopkeepers are leaving by degrees, disposing of their goods as fast as possible, at ruinous prices. The railway has been taken up, and is to be again shipped for Cadiz; and the Government officials were active in getting stores on board the steam transports, when the weather permitted, to be returned to the Peninsula.

The Prince of Wales is expected to arrive at Buckingham Palace on Tuesday next from Germany, and to leave for Canada at the end of the week.

We understand from a reliable source, that the French Government now propose a Congress of all the Powers of Europe, great and small, not for the simple purpose of settling the disputed question with Switzerland, but for revising the treaties of Europe in that revolutionary sense which has marked the recent policy of the Imperial Government.—*The Press.*

ANGLING ON THE RIVER BOYNE.—Last week Lord Francis Conyngham had some excellent salmon fishing on the river Boyne. In a few hours he succeeded in capturing four fine salmon.—*From a Correspondent.*

The Hungarian Wizard, Kratky Baschik, is performing in Limerick.

THE WEATHER IN THE PROVINCES.—During the past week the weather has been unusually severe, sharp northerly winds having been very prevalent. Vegetation, in consequence, is very much retarded, particularly early spring wheats. Fodder is still very scarce, and selling at from £2 to £7 10s. per ton at the market on Thursday last.—*Carlow Sentinel.*

ETON COLLEGE.—An express arrived at Eton College on Friday morning last, announcing the death of Rev. George Rooney Greene, aged 66, Fellow of Eton, and Rector of Everden, near Daventry. The election of his successor to the fellowship of Eton rests with the provost and six surviving fellows, and he is generally selected from the present assistant masters. The living is also in the gift of the provost and fellows, and is worth £500 per annum, and a house.

THE OPERA IN CORK.—We understand that arrangements are being made for bringing the Pyne and Harrison Opera Company to Cork.—*Cork Herald.*

THE POSTAL COMMUNICATION BEEWEEN ENGLAND AND IRELAND.—The Connaught and Munster, two of the four new steamers now building for the postal communication between Kingstown and Holyhead, was launched on Saturday, from the yard of Messrs. Laird and Sons, Birkenhead. Both these fine steamers are sister vessels of the Ulster, which was launched a short time since from Blackenhead by the same firm.

THE JEWISH REFUGEES FROM AFRICA.—The *Gibraltar Chronicle* of the 11th publishes a farewell address from the Jewish refugees who were driven from their homes in Tangier, by the prospect of a bombardment on the breaking out of the Spanish-African war, and found a shelter either with friends and kindred residing in Gibraltar, or in the tents provided on the neutral ground by his Excellency the Governor, for those who could find no better home. The wants of the indigent have been supplied from funds raised by a very liberal subscription from all classes in Gibraltar, and from the Jews in England and France. The total number of the Jewish refugees is about 4,000. Of these 1,450 have passed the winter under canvas on the neutral ground. Notwithstanding a rather boisterous winter, the order and cleanliness enforced in the camp by the authorities, and by the committee for the management of the relief fund, together with the abundant supply of wholesome food, and the perfect ventilation of their canvas dwellings, have kept this portion of the refugees in excellent health. The births in camp during the winter have been 34, and the deaths 12.

THE GALWAY LINE.—The steamship Brazil will leave Galway on Saturday next, the 28th inst., instead of the Circassian, as previously arranged. She is a fine vessel, and capable of accommodating a large number of passengers.

THE FIRE AT AUCHAN CASTLE.—By a fire at Auchan Castle, which occured on Wednesday last, the whole of the furniture, which was of the most costly and *recherche* description, together with a fine collection of pictures and other valuable property, have been destroyed, the family portraits alone being saved. Mr. Butler Johnstone, M.P., the proprietor, who was attending his duties in Parliament, having been telegraphed for, arrived in Edinburgh late on Wednesday night, and proceeded on Thursday to Auchan Castle to make arrangements for its immediate restoration.

The Communal Council of Antwerp, in its last sitting, adopted, by seventeen votes against ten, the plan proposed by the college for the restoration of the Bourse of Antwerp, which was destroyed a few years since by fire. The plan consists in the reconstruction of the new Bourse upon the site of the old one, according to the same style and design.

A correspondent writing to the *Daily News* says:—"On Wednesday evening, at about half-past ten o'clock, a few miles from Chard, Somerset, I observed a very bright, beautiful object in the heavens, N.E. Its first appearance was that of a brilliant planet of great magnitude; then it varied, and for a moment a tail was quite visible. I continued to observe it with delight for about ten minutes, when it became hidden by black clouds. Perhaps some of your astronomical readers may have observed it.

Law Intelligence.

COURT OF CHANCERY—SATURDAY.

Ex parte Doyle, *re* Cody, a supposed lunatic.

Mr. O'Donnell, Q.C., applied to his lordship that a commisson of lunacy might be issued, to inquire into the state of the Rev. Martin Cody, late Parish Priest of Rathdowney. Counsel moved on the affidavit of Mr. Doyle, brother-in-law of the alleged lunatic, who stated that for the last twelve months Mr. Cody had exhibited symptoms of imbecility of mind; he also stated that he had property in the funds amounting to £1,800, and other sums in various banks.

His Lordship granted the application.

Ex parte Lambert, *re* Dublin Gas Company.

Mr. Walsh Q.C., with whom was Mr. Cox, applied that the portion of an order made in this matter, in July, 1851, should be varied, and that an official liquidator might be appointed. It will be remembered that the company, the subject of this motion, was established for the purpose of supplying the city with cheap gas; but they never procured an Act of Parliament, nor entered actively or at all into operations. The case went before Master Brooks, under the Winding up Act of 1848, but he discovered that that Act did not apply, and the nature of the present application was to have an order to bring the proceedings under the Winding-up Act of 1856. The liabilities of the company did not amount to more than between £200 and £300 which would have to be distributed over a great number of contributories.

Mr. William Smith opposed the motion on behalf of a contributory, contending that the company could be wound up more expeditiously and more cheaply in the Bankrupt Court than under the direction of the Court of Chancery. The Chancellor said, his impression then was to comply with the motion, but he would consider the subject more carefully, and give judgment this morning.

Neilson v. Underwood.

His Lordship having gone through a long list of cause petitions under the 15th section, and some motions of no public importance, then took up the above case of which had been at hearing the previous day, and has been already reported.

At the conclusion of the respondent's case,

His Lordship intimated that, with respect to the £6,000, he had then made up his mind, and that, with respect to the £1,000, after reading the affidavit, probably he might find it necessary to call on Mr. Leech, who had the reply for the petitioner. In any case, however, he would not resume the case until after the Court of Appeal had disposed of its list.

ROLLS COURT—SATURDAY.

Blackwood v. M'Neilly.

This matter arose upon the construction of the last will and testament of the late Thomas M'Neilly, on a question as to whether or not the old rule of construction established by the case of "Fairfield v. Morgan," and others similar, had been overruled by the decision in the House of Lords, in "Gray v. Pierson." The case now came before the court on appeal from the order of Master Murphy. The facts had been opened on a former day by Mr. J. E. Walsh, on behalf of the appellant, and counsel were heard for the respondent. It appeared that the testator had made a devise of his real property to his three sons, to go over, in the event of any one of them dying in his minority without issue. The claim of the petitioner was to the share of one of these sons, who had reached his 21st year, but had died without issue, and it had been ruled by the Master that the word "or" should be translated "and," and that the son, having arrived at his majority, became entitled to the property, and debarred the petitioner from any claim. The appeal lay from that decision on the ground that the devisor's son having died without issue gave operation and effect to the devise.

His Honour, having heard the arguments at both sides, gave judgment in favour of the order as it stood, and dismissed the appeal.

Counsel for the appellant—Serjeant Lawson, Mr. J. E. Walsh, Q.C., and Mr. Thompson.

Counsel for the respondent—Messrs. Brewster, Q.C., and Mr. Tuthill.

Johnston v. Johnston.

This suit was instituted for the purpose of having the assets of the late Thomas Johnston, of the County Mayo, administered. The proceedings were at the instance of the deceased's widow. Thomas Johnston had been an assistant of Jones Johnston, who was his brother, in a shop in Mayo. The latter having met with some difficulties in his business, left the country, and Thomas Johnston continued to carry on the shop. It appeared from the statement of counsel, that the next door neighbour of Thomas Johnston was a person named John Crofton, who was a general merchant. He married Margaret M'Dermott, who had a sister named Mary, to whom Thomas Johnston paid his addresses, and they also were ultimately married. Margaret Crofton died in the year 1849, leaving three children, all girls. Thomas Johnston (counsel stated) managed to open a passage, or means of communication from his shop into that of the Crofton's, and in this way possessed himself of all the property of the minors. He had not administered himself, but put forward the grandmother, and represented that the assets amounted to but £40. In 1858 Thomas Johnston died, and his widow, who had administered to him, filed a petition to administer the assets. Upon this a reference was made to the Master, on the part of the minors, to be allowed to come in under the decree to file a charge, alleging that the property which belonged to them had been taken possession of by Thomas Johnston. It having been found necessary to get the next friends to represent the minors, their grandmother was once more put forward for that purpose. It appeared that another brother of the family, James Johnston, was a judgment creditor of Thomas, and he recovered in 1856 a judgment upon bond and warrant from him. That judgment was entered in Easter Term. After the death of Thomas, James went to law by writ of revivor, to revive the judgment against Mary Johnston, the personal representative and widow of Thomas. The defences put in were, that the widow had administered the assets fully—that there had not been any consideration for the judgment debt—that the *bona fide* debts of Thomas Johnston were more than sufficient to prove the assets, and that the bond and warrant had been obtained by fraud. It appeared, from an examination of witnesses which had taken place, that the property belonged to Crofton, and, consequently, his children were entitled to it. It was admitted that the property had vested in the administrator, but, on the other hand, it was intended that a trust had been established against the personal representatives of Thomas Johnston.

The Master of the Rolls said his decision would be, to declare that the assets and effects were at law, the assets of Thomas Johnstone deceased, and that the claims of the minors arose out of his dealings with the assets of the late Crofton. The motion should stand over, in order to enable the next of kin to file a cause petition, if so advised, and, if filed, James Johnston to be made a respondent.

COURT OF QUEEN'S BENCH—SATURDAY.

(Before the Full Court.)

THE SHERWOOD KIDNAPPING CASE.

In the matter of Sherwoods infants.

This extraordinary case of kidnapping four children, for the purpose of having them reared in the Roman Catholic faith, came before the Court of Queen's Bench on Saturday, and appeared to create considerable interest. It will be remembered the children, by the desire of their mother, Mrs. Eleanor Sherwood, on the 14th March last, in company with three other children, were placed in a third-class carriage at the Broadstone Terminus, for the purpose of being sent to the Spidal Protestant Orphanage at Galway, to be reared Protestants. They were placed in charge of the guard, their tickets being given him by a gentleman who had brought them to the station in a covered car. Their ages, respectively, were—William, 9 years; Anne, 7; Joseph, 5; and Teresa, 4. On the journey to Galway, one of the defendants in the case, Mr. Denis O'Connor, and a Mr. M'Robins, a scrivening clerk, who were going down to the Galway Assizes on some legal business, occupied seats in the same carriage with the children, and commenced a conversation with them, from which they learned they were going to the Spidal Orphanage to be reared Protestants, information which appears to have led to the subsequent abduction of the children, who are, at present, being somewhere concealed for the purpose of being reared Roman Catholics, contrary to the wish of the mother. The defendants alleged the children informed them they had been reared in the Roman Catholic faith, and that one of them expressed an unwillingness to go to a Protestant school. The defendants immediately volunteered to take charge of them, and have them sent to a Roman Catholic school, or returned to their mother as they might desire. On their arrival at Galway, they were taken to a lodging-house, in Abbeygate-street, kept by a man named John O'Connor, who was stated to be no relative of Denis O'Connor. At the instance of the mother of the infants, an application was made on the 19th March, to Mr. Justice Hayes, in chamber, at Galway, for a writ of *habeas corpus* directed to the two defendants, and calling upon them to produce the children before the learned judge at or before five o'clock the same evening. To this writ the defendants had made the following returns:—"And the said Denis O'Connor, by way of return to the written writ, saith that he travelled from Dublin to Galway on the 14th inst., in a third-class carriage of the Midland Great Western Railway, and that the four children in the within writ named accompanied the said Denis O'Connor in the said carriage in which he so travelled, as aforesaid, and that, in proceeding on their said journey to Galway, one of the said children climbed on the door of the carriage, which, being opened, the said child would have fallen out but for the exertions of the said Denis O'Connor, and, probably, would have been killed; that the said occurrence led to a friendly conversation between the said children and the said Denis O'Connor, who stated to him they were orphans, and of the Roman Catholic religion; that in the course of conversation they communicated to the said Denis O'Connor their ignorance of their destination, or the person or persons, if any, who were to receive them; and the said Denis O'Connor further, by way of return, saith that he compassionated the apparent destitute and unprotected state and condition of the said children; and the said Denis O'Connor saith that one John O'Connor, previously unknown to the said Denis O'Connor, kept a house for the accommodation of lodgers in Galway; that upon the arrival of the said train in Galway, the said Denis O'Connor, further by way of return, saith he brought the said children to the residence of the said John O'Connor, which is 29, Upper Abbeygate-street, in the county of the town of Galway, and left the said children with the wife of the said John O'Connor, at the residence of the said John O'Connor, on the 14th day of March; and the said Denis O'Connor, further by way of return, saith, that he left the said children at the said residence of said John O'Connor, so that they might be looked after and attended to, and be eventually forthcoming for the person or persons legally entitled to claim them; and the said Denis O'Connor saith, that he does not know what has become of the said children, and he is unable now to say save his knowledge, information, or belief, in whose custody the said children are, but he positively saith, that the said children or either of them are not, or is not, in his custody, power, or procurement, and have not been since the service of this writ, and were not before the service of the said writ, or at any other time since the 14th day of March, in his the said Denis O'Connor's custody." The return of John O'Connor, after setting forth the circumstances of his meeting with Denis O'Connor, went on to say that being a waiter in a hotel in Galway, he was frequently absent from his own residence, and during his absence the children "either of their own accord left or were removed from the residence of the said John O'Connor, and that such departure or removal was without his knowledge, and took place before the service of the copy of the writ upon him." Mr. Justice Hayes at once held these returns to be evasive and insufficient, and granted a conditional order for an attachment against the parties.

Mr. Brereton, Q.C., with whom was Mr. Buchanan and Mr. Sidney, moved the court to make absolute the conditional order for the attachment, so as to compel the parties who have abducted the children to produce them. On behalf of the defendants several affidavits were filed as cause against the issuing of the attachment. One was the affidavit of one Catherine Davis, who deposed that she had been left by the mother of the children to take charge of her residence at Taylor's-court during her absence in Galway; and that on the evening of Thursday, the 22nd of March, the four children were given up to her and to one Elinor Blake, their grandmother, by Thomas James M'Robins, who stated he had found them unprotected, and brought them from Galway to Dublin, and requested, as alleged, that they should be given to their mother; saith that the late William Sherwood, the reputed husband of Eleanor Sherwood, was a second cousin to this deponent, who was for the last ten years well acquainted with him, and she positively says that he was, as she has been informed and believes, during his lifetime, and up to the time of his death, a member of the Roman Catholic Church, and of no other church; and that for the last ten years he never attended any church save a Roman Catholic Church; and that he died in Vincent's Hospital, about seven months ago, without having changed his religion.

Mr. Justice O'Brien inquired the dates of the order of attachment, and of the giving up of the children to their grandmother?

Mr. Brereton, Q.C., replied that the order was made by Mr. Justice Hayes on the 20th March, and the children were delivered over by Mr. M'Robins to the grandmother in Dublin on the 22nd, the mother being at the time in Galway. The affidavit of M'Robins set forth the fact that the eldest boy William recognised him in the train as the chairman of the Roman Catholic Dormitory Institution, Townsend-street, and that he was acquainted with his son, and had attended at evening prayers with him, and that he (M'Robins) was induced to take charge of them, thinking they had been kidnapped from the mother.

The Chief Justice inquired if M'Robins was included in the application for an attachment?

Mr. Brereton said not, as his interference in the matter was not known at the time the application was made, but there was no doubt he had been acting in concert with the other parties, for the purpose of baffling the court. Counsel next read the affidavit of Mrs. Harnett, the mistress of the Spiddal Orphanage, to which the children had been consigned, in which she stated she had been in attendance at the train for the purpose of meeting the children, but that, against her will and consent, they were taken away by the defendants, who subsequently brought them back to Taylor's-court, in Dublin, the residence of the mother, from whence they were smuggled away. M'Robins' counsel proceeded to say, suppressed from the court, the fact that the person authorised to receive the children was in waiting at the train. He alleged they were unprotected, although he saw Mrs. Harnett waiting to convey them to the Orphanage. John O'Connor, the keeper of the lodging-house in Abbeygate-street, Galway, in an affidavit sworn on the 9th of April, stated that on the 4th of March he was in waiting at the terminus, Galway, and on the arrival of the first train from Dublin he saw two gentlemen get out of the train, accompanied by four children. He informed them he could provide them with lodgings and accommodation, and they accompanied him to his house, and directed him to attend to the wants of the four children. He placed them in the care of his wife, and took no further trouble in the matter, but went to Kilroy's Hotel, to attend to his business as a waiter, and was absent from home for some time. On going back to his house a woman, accompanied by the Rev. Mr. Brownrigg, demanded the children from him, stating she was their mother, believing the children were in the house, but disbelieving, as he alleged, that the woman was their mother, he refused to give them up, or allow her to see them. Shortly after, he was served with a document, which O'Connor and M'Robins informed him was a document requiring that he should produce the children before Mr. Justice Hayes at the Court house, Galway that evening. He then went to his wife and asked her were the children forthcoming, when she informed him that he had nothing whatever to say to them, as that they had been given into her custody by O'Connor and M'Robins, and that the latter had taken the children away from her, whither she knew not. Counsel asked, was there ever such an attempt at baffling the court? and proceeded to say that Mrs. Harnett positively swore the children were taken from her by force at the train, and put into a car. Not one word of that was denied, so that there was, manifestly, a case of forcible abduction of the children from the person authorised to receive them. He hoped the court would show Mr. M'Robins—no matter whether he was clerk of a Roman Catholic dormitory or not—that he could not tamper or interfere in such a way with the children of other people, and create so much expense and annoyance—in fact, to bring the course of proceedings in the court into contempt. Any effort to show cause against the order of Judge Hayes was most futile, and he apprehended could not succeed. It was perfectly plain the mother had legal charge and power over the children, and had a right to give them to Mrs. Smyley, or any other person she pleased. Counsel then read the affidavit of Denis O'Connor, filed on the 11th April, which was merely a recapitulation of the statements set forth by the defendants. Upon the 9th March he was furnished with a writ of *habeas corpus*, commanding him to deliver up the children, with which he alleged he was unable to comply, as they were not in his custody, power, or procurement.

Mr. Walter Bourke, Q.C., said he appeared on behalf of the defendants, but had not yet received his brief. If the court would allow the case to stand until Monday, he hoped to be able to answer it.

The Chief Justice said they would allow the case to stand if Mr. Bourke undertook to produce the children on Monday morning.

Mr. Bourke said he hoped to be able to show they had not the children in their power.

The Chief Justice said there was a conditional order for an attachment, and as the return was found to be insufficient, the only possible answer was to bring in the children on Monday, and pay the costs of the application.

Mr. Bourke said, that from what had fallen from his lordship, he feared he would have some difficulty to encounter, but he hoped to be able to satisfy the court if the case were adjourned.

The Chief Justice said the rule of the court was, that every other motion should wait for the one the object of which was to obtain liberty for her Majesty's subjects. That very principle should guide the court then in not postponing the case for one moment, the more especially as the defendants had notice of the motion.

Mr. Brereton said two notices had been served upon them, the first on the 17th.

The Chief Justice said that, on looking into the notices, he understood the first notice was withdrawn, and, under the circumstances, he would allow the notice to stand until Monday morning. In the meantime, it was right to advise the parties that it was most important to produce the children, as the insufficiency of the returnhad decided the question that they ought to be produced. The exigency of the writ was not merely to raise a question or to decide a question, but to bring the bodies of the persons claimed before the court. The court would require that, in the first instance, the release of the children from illegal custody, and then would decide the question of right or title to the children, if any such question arose. The court was naturally and constitutionally very jealous of any delay in such a case.

Mr. Justice O'Brien said the parties should remember that the return was set aside as being insufficient, and that was a *prima facie* case for an attachment.

Mr. Justice Fitzgerald said it was very plain the parties should have changed the mandate of the writ when it was first served, by producing the children, and that was what the court had to inquire into.

Mr. Bourke said if he found he could not disturb the opinion expressed by their lordships, he would not waste the time of the court; but if they could not find the children what were they to do?

The case accordingly stands to this morning.

The Queen, at the relation of the Rev. David Jeffreys, v. the Vicar-General of Down and Connor.

In this case Mr. Battersby, Q.C., with whom was Mr. Lowry, on behalf of the Rev. David Jeffreys, Presbyterian minister and Moderator of the Synod of Ulster, moved to make absolute a conditional order for a writ of prohibition to restrain Dr. Knox, the Vicar-General of Down and Connor, from carrying into effect an ecclesiastical sentence of admonition passed on the Rev. Mr. Jeffreys, on the ground that the vicar-general had no jurisdiction, and did not proceed according to the laws of the realm, either temporal or ecclesiastical. The case arose out of what was known as the Greyabbey brawling. It appeared that the Rev. James Galbraith Pooler was perpetual curate of the parish of Greyabbey, county Down, and presided at a meeting of the parish held on Easter Monday, 1857, when questions arose respecting the state of Greyabbey Churchyard. Complaints were made of the gravedigger and sexton effacing names off tombstones and selling them over again to persons requiring them. Some of the parishioners also complained of the Rev. Mr. Montgomery, the rector, whose demesne adjoined the churchyard, and alleged that he caused to be thrown down some of the boundary wall of the churchyard, and cut down some old yew trees. Several resolutions of a very strong character were adopted by the parishioners on the subject, some of which the Rev. Mr. Pooler, as chairman of the meeting, refused to put; whereupon, as alleged in the sixth article of the libel, as brought before the Ecclesiastical court, the Rev. Mr. Jeffreys became very much excited, and endeavoured to force the Rev. Mr. Pooler to put a resolution dismissing the sexton. Mr. Wm. Orr, a parishioner, against whom proceedings were also taken, used insulting language towards the chairman. It was further alleged that the Rev. Mr. Jeffreys said he believed it was the intention of the chairman to drive them out to the graves of their ancestors, and there to pass their resolutions over their houses and that when Mr. Pooler was almost driven from the chair that he took it and passed the resolutions. These matters came before the Ecclesiastical Court, and the Rev. Mr. Jeffreys was sentenced by the vicar-general to be admonished.

Dr. Ball, Q.C., with whom was Mr. M'Cartney, and Mr. Seeds, opposed the motion, and in a very able argument submitted the vicar-general had jurisdiction to proceed as he had done.

The case has not yet concluded.

EXCHEQUER CHAMBER—SATURDAY.

O'Dea v. Malcomson.

This case was resumed from the previous day. The particulars have already appeared, and are devoid of public interest.

The case had not concluded when their lordships rose.

COMMON PLEAS—SATURDAY.

(Before Mr. Justice Ball.)

England v. Chapman and others.

Mr. Curtis moved on behalf of the defendant, William Chapman, to set aside a bond and warrant of attorney on foot of which execution had issued against his goods. It appeared that the defendant and his father, with others, passed a bond to the plaintiff for the sum of £116, which he advanced for their use. Execution was issued against the Chapmans, but the son disputed his liability on the ground that he was an infant under the age of 21 when he entered into the bond, and that he was unconscious of the invalidity of his act at the time. The plaintiff's case was that the defendant had dealt with the world as a man of full age—that he was married, and had a house of his own. He did not make any representation to him (the plaintiff) as to his age, but he inferred from the circumstances which he had stated, and also from his wearing a profuse beard—(laughter)—that he had long passed the years of infancy.

Mr. Michael Dwyer appeared for the plaintiff, and contended that the conduct of the defendant was equal to a *suppressio veri*. In the event, however, of his lordship deciding against him, he should ask the case to stand over, in order that all the defendants might be brought regularly before the court, and be bound by the terms of whatever order his lordship might think fit to pronounce.

Judge Ball said that the bond and warrant

Literature.

A Commentary on the Book of Psalms: Critical, Devotional, and Prophetical. By the Rev. W. De Burgh, D.D. Dublin: Hodges, Smith, and Co., 104, Grafton-street.

This work, which originally appeared in successive parts is now presented to the public in two handsome volumes, and reflects much credit on its publishers, Messrs. Hodges, Smith, and Co., of Grafton-street, Dublin, for the very superior style in which it has been brought out. We feel assured that all students of Biblical literature will derive much profit and instruction from a perusal of its pages, and will consider it a valuable addition to their libraries. As a Hebrew scholar, Dr. De Burgh has long since established his character; and as a commentator on Prophecy his previous works have made him well known to the reading public. He was, therefore, well qualified for the performance of the task he undertook in writing a "Commentary, Critical, Devotional, and Prophetical, on the Book of Psalms," and which he has thus brought to a successful termination. The volumes before us contain much valuable criticism, and the exposition and commentary will be found useful helps to the clergyman in his study, and to the pious Christian in his daily reading.

The Hope of Israel; or, the Testimony of Scripture to the National Restoration and Conversion of the Jews. By the Rev. John Conyngham M'Causland, A.M.

Truths for the Times. No. 1. *On the Intermediate State.* By the same Author. Dublin: Hodges, Smith, and Co., 104, Grafton-street.

The above works have also been published by Messrs. Hodges and Smith, within the last few days, and are written on subjects of deep interest. The first, which is an exposition of the Scriptures that relate to the history of the Jews, contains the author's views of those passages that refer to the national restoration and conversion of that interesting people, and is based upon the literal interpretation of prophecy, as far as such interpretation may be possible. At the present time, when such importants events are of daily occurrence, every work on prophecy will be read with much interest by all those who think seriously on such subjects, and, as far as we can judge, this little volume will repay its readers for the time spent in its perusal.

The second little work is a pamphlet purporting to be the first of a series on important "Truths for the Times," and is devoted to the consideration of the state of the soul in the interval between death and resurrection. The author's views are at variance altogether with the commonly entertained notions on this subject, and having answered, as far as he can, the texts of Scripture which are usually brought forward in opposition to his views, he proceeds to adduce such Scriptural proofs and arguments as he considers tending to establish his position. The subject is a very interesting one, and is very ably handled by Mr. M'Causland, but, notwithstanding, we doubt that he will be likely to gain many converts to his opinions.

Foreign Intelligence.

FRANCE.

Paris, Friday Evening.

To-morrow is the day fixed for the solemn entrance of Victor Emmanuel into the city of Bologna, where his sojourn will comprise three days of enthusiastic rejoicings. The ceremonial of the territory's incorporation with the Italic Kingdom will be both gorgeous and beneficent, involving largesses on a broad scale, and acts of considerate humanity. Clothing for 800 poor children of the city, dowries to orphans, investments in saving banks will accompany the pomps and pageantries of the royal intronisation. The ladies had embroidered rich caparisons for the royal charger. Details have not yet reached from Florence, where his Majesty had arrived on the 16th, and was received at the Cathedral by Limberti, the Archbishop, with solemn *Te Deum*. On the 19th all the public bodies and functionaries had presented themselves at Pitti Palace, including the whole of the city clergy, with suburban deputations. The Sword of Honour, subscribed for at Rome, was handed to the King by Roman envoys, and in the afternoon he appeared at Cascine to witness the proceedings on the race-course. A grand review of the troops encamped at Caprara, in front of Bologna, is announced for his coming.

It was the fact of the Romagna taxation crossing the Apennines and never returning that has been for the last forty years a standing argument against Ultramontane rule in "Æmilia," not that a thousand other grievances were wanting to swell the popular indignation.

Talking of coal, a novel ceremony has just came off in the coal fields of the Lyons basin; at St. Etienne, a new shaft being sunk, the local clergy assembled at the mouth of the pit to bless the diggings, and exorcise fire damp.

The Savoyard Dupanloup is organising at Orleans, for the 8th of May, great doings in his Cathedral in honour of Joan d'Arc, and orations will freshen up the memory of her treatment by the House of Plantagenet, which the House of Brunswick must atone for. A Duke of Bedford was the regent of France, and, of course the Russels of Tudor creation are responsible for *him*.

A considerable number of Romans in the upper class have been served with a tender of passports for foreign travel. Eleven of the nobility are spoken of, including those who refused to sign the certificate of confidence in Government lately hawked about. Prince Gabrielli is named, the husband of Bonaparte Canino's daughter, for having held political meetings at his house. The correspondent of the *Debats* has got leave of absence, his moderate tone of rebuke being more damaging than the fiercest invective. Yet Paradol has transferred his subdued but keen sarcasms from the *Debats* to the more outspoken *Presse*; and Eugene Forcade, from the *Revue des Deux Mondes*, takes his desk in. This publicity of journalistic gossip is a necessary consequence of the compulsory signature to every political paragraph in newspapers here.

The *Nord* to-day contains a serious charge against the captain of a British warship off Palermo, who refused to take on board one of the fugitives from Bomba's wrath, requiring the previous exhibition of a passport, the result of which red-tapeism was the forced return, capture, and present incarceration of the young Palermitan.—*Globe Correspondent.*

AUSTRIA.

A letter from Vienna, of the 16th, in the *Breslau Gazette*, says:—

"During Easter week a scene, which is but little known to the world, but the details of which we can guarantee, took place in the highest quarter here. Baron de Bruck, the Minister of Finance, had requested a meeting extraordinary of the Ministers, which took place under the presidency of the Emperor. The Minister rose, and requested permission to point out the financial state of affairs as regarded the probable failure of the loan. He said that the Treasury was on the eve of finding itself placed in the greatest embarrassment, and gave it to be understood that it could not meet current demands. He added that he had not concealed the serious state of affairs, and felt himself compelled to again bring forward the propositions which were alone calculated to modify it. The Patente relative to the Council of the Empire had not, he said, produced the desired effect, as the country demanded stronger guarantees. A constitution framed in the spirit of the 19th century, and one serious for all the countries of the monarchy, was the only means of restoring confidence, without which the empire could not endure. After this speech, Count de Rechberg, President of the Council, rose and declared that since he had been in office he had maturely examined the question which his colleague had just raised, and felt convinced that the measure proposed was the only probable means of getting out of the present difficulties. He therefore gave his adherence to the opinion of the Minister of Finance. He was not, he said, ignorant of what he owed to the throne, but his conscience would not allow him to speak otherwise. At the conclusion of his remarks the most profound silence prevailed. The Emperor retired into an adjoining room, and in an hour afterwards caused it to be signified to Count de Rechberg that the meeting was at an end. Since that time the count has given out that he is unwell, and has confined himself to his room. M. Nahasdy, Minister of Justice, has tendered his resignation, and M. Plehner is talked of as the "successor of Baron de Bruck. Count Goluctrowski, Minister of the Interior, is the only one who has retained his gaiety, and still continues in favour at Court."

SPAIN.

The despatches from Madrid announce that the intercession of persons high in position and influence to save General Ortega have been useless; that the prayers of his wife, the tears of his young children, and the distinction just won by his youthful son in the African war, have been in vain. He was found guilty —and of his guilt there could be no doubt—by the court-martial sitting at Tortosa (the birthplace of Cabrera), and sentenced to death. On Wednesday last he was placed in *capilla*, the cell converted into a chapel which the criminal leaves the next morning only for the scaffold, and to the door of which should be affixed the dismal warning of the Inferno—"*Lasciate ogni speranza voi che'ntrate*" On Thursday, at 3 in the afternoon, Ortega was taken out and shot.

It was believed in Madrid—it was hoped even by many who had no sympathy for the person or the cause of Ortega—that the Ministers of Queen Isabella would have thought it consistent with their duty to advise clemency towards this unfortunate man. These hopes are disappointed. Ortega has met the fate of Diego Leon and Zurbano for rebellion against the constituted Government, and from which the success of the Vicalvaro insurrection of 1854 only saved O'Donnell himself and several of his comrades, now eminent and honoured in the land.

It is true that there was an aggravation in Ortega's case. He had held a high and responsible post as Captain-General of the Balearic Islands. That post he deserted, and at the head of the troops under his command, and whose allegiance he had hoped to corrupt, attempted to excite civil war, and overthrow the throne of his Sovereign. Among those who headed the insurrection of 1854 were some who also held high command under the Government of the day, and seduced the troops entrusted to them, without calculating or caring whether the overthrow of the Sartorius Cabinet, which, however detested and deserving of detestation, was, at all events, much less vitiated in its source than that of which O'Donnell is the chief, would be followed by the deposition of the Queen itself. Yet, great as was the crime committed by Ortega as a soldier and as a subject, there are circumstances which might excuse the sparing of his life. He appeared to be labouring under a strong delusion. He had been led to expect a general rising in Spain; and that on his landing on the coast of Valencia he would be received with open arms by others in authority like himself. The moment he reached San Carlos de Repita he at once saw that he had been deceived, and it is not said that he made any attempt to persist. No blood was shed by him. He attempted no such act as that of O'Donnell at Pampeluna in 1841, when he, too, seduced a part of its garrison, seized by craft the citadel, and raised the flag of rebellion, and bombarded the town. When Ortega saw his error, his first act was to seek safety in flight, without attempting to wantonly injure any one.

STATE OF AFFAIRS AT MESSINA.

The following letter was received at Lloyd's on Saturday, from their agent at Messina, dated the 14th April:—

"This town was declared in a state of siege on the morning of the 9th, by a manifesto dated the 8th. For several days previous rumours had been in circulation that it was the intention of the military commandant to avail himself of the first plausible pretext to declare martial law; and that, to ensure the fidelity of the troops, they had been promised that the town should be given up to pillage. Few persons of intelligence were found to credit so extraordinary a report until last Sunday, which being Easter-day, the concourse of people were drawn together by the festival. The fineness of the weather rendered it an easy matter to create confusion. The military fired, and the place was immediately occupied by the troops at every point, without the least opposition. Although things continued perfectly quiet on the Monday and Tuesday, a proclamation was issued on the Wednesday, which threw the town into consternation and dismay. The citizens, who the day before had returned from the country, prepared again to leave for it with accelerated speed. A warm remonstrance from the Foreign Consular body, however, caused the commandant to issue a second order of the day more consonant with civilised usages; but little pains appear yet to be taken to conciliate the citizens, or to revive confidence, in spite of the complete tranquillity of the town. The general conviction is, that the alleged promise made to the soldiery will be fulfilled. When it is to take place is but a question of time, unless some powerful influence interferes before it can be accomplished.

It is computed that full two-thirds of the inhabitants have left the city. The rest would willingly follow, but for want of means, if only to escape the provocations of the troops. The property in the stores and magazines of the troops, but it is not possible to remove it on so short a notice. We are happy to say that the shipping is nearly all hauled out of port, and we think it to be in safety.

It affords us great pleasure to say that Commander Marryat, of H.M.S. Intrepid, on the station here, has done everything in his power to render assistance to British residents amidst the universal panic. The British Vice-Consul has also shown himself most anxious to protect British interests on this occasion."

THE FRENCH IN THE RED SEA.—The persevering efforts of the French to establish their influence in the Red Sea is a subject of anxiety to the most forecasting minds in India. Egypt swarms with Frenchmen; every branch of the administration is full of them; and the Pasha, it is said, has yielded himself up wholly to French influence. A French squadron is talked of for Jeddah or Sonakin. A line of transport steamers for the Red Sea has long been building, and will be supported by heavy Government contributions. We have lately recounted the manner in which France has obtained a pretended "cession" of territory, embracing Annesley Bay, otherwise called the Bay of Adulis; and now the *Bombay Gazette* reports, obviously on sufficient authority, that a French mission is on its way to Gondar, to demand the independence of the defeated rebel, who bestowed on France that which was never his own. The mission, which is led by the Compte de Rous, is already in the Tigrè country, and the slightest outrage would be sufficient excuse for active measures to secure the predominance of French influence. It is needless to insist on the immense importance to England of a movement of this character, and on the urgent necessity of taking the speediest and surest method of preserving inviolate the neutrality of the Red Sea.—*Homeward Mail.*

It may be remembered that in the course of the war in Italy the Austrian authorities removed to Verona all the funds belonging to the public treasury, to municipalities, institutions, or to private persons. The *Austrian Gazette* of Vienna now states that a mixed commission has assembled at Verona to proceed to the restoration to the owners of these funds, which it says amount to 6,000,000 florins (the florin is about 2f. 59c.) The commission sitting at Milan to effect the liquidation of the Monte-Lombardo-Veneto has not yet terminated its labours. By the treaty of Zurich the liabilities and assets of this establishment are to be divided between Austria and Sardinia, in the proportion of two-fifths for the former and three-fifths for the latter.

A letter from Vienna, in the *Cologne Gazette*, says:—"Several versions have been in circulation relative to the Modenese troops who last year entered the Austrian territory with the Duke of Modena. According to some accounts, they are to be sent back to their homes, while others say they will be incorporated in the Austrian army. We now learn that neither one nor the other of these versions is the true one. The duke, not wishing that they should return home, and Austria not being in want of men, a proposition has been made to them to enter the Pontifical army. Negociations are now going on to this effect, and the duke has offered to furnish the Court of Rome with the funds necessary for the support of these men, who are nearly 3,000 in number."

PRUSSIA AND HESSE.—The *National Zeitung* of Berlin referring to the article on the question of the Constitution of Electoral Hesse, which appeared a few days since in the *Morning Post*, says that intelligence has been received from a good source that the English Cabinet has lately taken much interest in the question, and that Lord John Russell, in a despatch to the English diplomatic agents in Germany, dated April 11, has expressed the opinion of the English Cabinet on the subject to be that, in the conflict between Prussia and the majority of the German States, Prussia has decidedly the right on her side.

THE NEW GOVERNOR OF HUNGARY.—Hitherto the career of M. von Benedek has been a very brilliant one. In 1846, when he was only a lieutenant-colonel, he put an end to the insurrection of the peasants in Western Gallicia, and since that time he has had the reputation of being a first-rate officer. He doubtless handled the right wing of the Austrian army well at Solferino, but it remains to be seen whether he is capable of maintaining peace and order in Hungary without shedding the blood of his fellow-countrymen. General von Benedek, who was born at Oedenburg, is a Protestant.—*Letter from Vienna.*

A letter from St. Petersburg states that some of the tribes of the Caucasus who had not made their submission suddenly assembled, and, making an attack in the night on a battalion of Russian troops, nearly destroyed the whole of them. Most of the officers were either killed or taken prisoners. The Emperor is said to be deeply afflicted by this news.

A letter from Hanover of the 15th says:—"A small pamphlet is now being clandestinely circulated at Brunswick, and read with extraordinary avidity, as it treats of certain eventualities of interest to that little State. Its principal object is to dispute the legality of excluding Duke Charles from the throne, and every imaginable argument is brought forward against the reversion of Brunswick to Hanover."

The Copenhagen having been at sea 116 days from Melbourne, three guineas per cent. has been paid at Lloyd's to effect fresh insurances on the gold (£157,000), the usual rate being 30s. She is, however, considered a slow vessel, and was spoken with by the Suffolk, which arrived a few days ago, so that there seems to be no cause for immediate anxiety.

HORSES FOR THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT.—Mr. Munyard, sen., of Woolwich, who was employed during the Crimean war to assist in the purchase of horses for the War Department, has just returned from a six weeks' tour in Yorkshire, Leicestershire, and midland counties, where he accompanied an agent of the French Government, on whose behalf 800 of the finest horses procurable have been purchased and shipped.

The *Constitutionnel* says:—"We are happy to learn that the Emperor has pardoned the Abbe Sisson, gerant and editor of the *Ami de la Religion*, who was condemned to three months' imprisonment by the tribunal of the Seine for the publication of a letter falsely ascribed to the King of Sardinia."

OUR GUNBOATS.—At this time there are 47 gunboats, beside mortar vessels, hauled up at Haslar dockyard. Twenty-two of these vessels have been repaired at a great cost, and, with the exception of coppering, are ready for launching. Nine vessels are under repair. Fourteen are waiting examination and repairs, five of which are uncoppered, the remainder being coppered. The first boat was hauled up, we believe, on Jan. 1, 1857. Shortly afterwards more vessels were added, the boats were stripped of their copper, and it was supposed that this was the most sensible plan which could have been taken for their preservation. Before long, however, it was discovered that the vessels required repairs, and in some instances they were rather extensive. Of the nine vessels now under repair not one but bear the marks of having been constructed with the most reckless disregard to quality of material. Take two of them, two of the coppered class, which have been kept afloat, as an illustration of what may be expected from the 40, or thereabouts, which yet remain to be examined at Portsmouth alone. They stand on their blocks stripped of their planking, and scarcely a sound piece of wood can be seen about them. The copper bolts, too, in one of the boats, which ought to have gone clean through and been clenched on each side, were found to have been changed into short ends, of about two inches, driven in on each side.

SOUTH DUBLIN UNION WORKHOUSE.

An inquiry, by order of the Commissioners, was held on Friday and Saturday, by Mr. Otway, Poor Law Inspector, into the late riotous conduct of some of the female inmates, which arose from an attempt to search them and ascertain whether they were wearing a greater number of petticoats than they were entitled to.

The following guardians were present:—Messrs. Bonsall, Place, Rogers, Byrne, Whelan, Wall, M.D.; Prescott, Austin, Shannon, Draper, Drought and Reddy.

The master's report upon the subject was first read, from which the following is an extract:—"In consequence of information which the matron had received, relative to extra articles of clothing being appropriated by the laundry girls to their own use, she directed that they should be searched by the female officers on their leaving the hall at breakfast hour on Saturday morning, to carry out which I ordered the several female officers to attend for that purpose. The assistant master and myself were present to preserve order, there being no other male officer in the hall at the time, with the exception of Wardmaster Cunningham, who always attends to say grace. On the search having been gone through for a few minutes by the female officers, the junior girls commenced yelling, cheering, and using threatening language at the same time. I ordered one to be removed from the hall for violent and disorderly conduct, but, she having resisted, and the others having shown a riotous disposition, I was obliged to send for all the officers of the house to keep order. Immediately when they entered a soda water bottle was thrown at me, and platters and stirabout at the other officers, from the several parts of the hall. On their attempting to remove some of the refractory persons, there was a general resistance on the part of all, and violent assaults committed on the officers, myself included. On their getting into the yard, stones were thrown in every direction, and the windows of the dining-hall smashed, after which wardmistress O'Connor's life was threatened, and an assault committed on her by several of those so engaged, when I deemed it my duty to send for the police, and had the seven girls arrested for assault and riot. They were brought before Mr. Wyse, the magistrate at the Head-office, on Monday last. The punishment awarded them was as follows:—M'Kenna, Farrell, and Dalton, 14 days each for assault and riot; Keogh, Foley, Sullivan, and Byrne, 48 hours each for riot."

The Master was next examined. He said that the above report was true, and that, in consequence of information which he received from the matron and others, he directed one of the wardmistresses to detain in the dining-hall the female paupers suspected of having on more clothes than they should have, in order that a search should be made; Wardmistress O'Connor gently drew out the petticoats of a few of them, when the others, to avoid the search, rushed out of the hall in a body, cheering and yelling; the matron was confined to her room by illness at the time, and he was not sure whether any person acting for her was present; there was no attempt to make the search after the girls left the hall; it would not have been possible to do so, the tumult was so great; he sent for the male officers to assist in quelling the riot, and they did nothing else; they were not present when the wardmistress was examining the clothes; the assistant master, Wardmaster Cunningham, and himself were present, but turned their backs when she was engaged in doing it; there was nothing improper in the manner in which the examination was conducted; some of the girls were arrested by the wardmasters, who were beaten and unable to hold them; there were twenty or thirty around himself; the officers mercly endeavoured to put down the riot and protect themselves; they did not drag the girls along the floor; heard several girls say that they had more clothes on than they were allowed, and that they would not give them up; he received information about the wearing of extra clothes before breakfast hour on the morning in question, and intended to have the girls suspected examined in the hall after the others had retired.

The Rev. Mr. Fox, Roman Catholic chaplain, was next examined, and deposed that about half-past nine o'clock on the morning of the 7th inst., he was in Dr. Grant's room, a window of which looked into the dining-hall; he entered it in consequence of the noise which he had heard; he saw a great many female inmates of the house in the greatest possible confusion; several yonng females were in the body of the hall, and were chased in all directions by several of the male officers, the master standing in the midst of all; he saw one female thrown down, and another lying on the ground, but did not see by whom; she was knocked down; three male officers were engaged in searching her; they threw her clothes completely over her head, turning them down one by one; when this girl arose he looked to the other girl, who was similarly exposed by two other officers; the master was mid-way between the two girls violently gesticulating, but he could not say whether he saw what was going on, though it was almost impossible for him not to have witnessed it; immediately afterwards there was a crash of the hall windows from the outside, and a rush of all the females towards the door; he called Dr. Grant's attention to the matter, remarking at the time that it was scandalous, and Dr. Grant said it was; witness went among the women two or three times begging of them to be quiet; the assistant was present, but took no part in the search; he attempted to raise the window for the purpose of remonstrating against the abominable conduct of some of the officers, but he could not raise it; there were three or four hundred people in the hall; he wrote to Mr. Place on that morning complaining of the transaction, and stating that he felt it his duty to testify as to what he had witnessed, if any investigation were held, and he attended the police office when the girls were brought before the magistrates for that purpose.

Dr. Grant deposed that on the morning in question he saw the younger female paupers in one group, and the aged and infirm in another part of the hall; he saw one of the girls sitting or lying on the floor; the male officers in the hall were around her, looking down; he did not see her exposed; he was near-sighted; the Rev. Mr. Fox exclaimed at the time, "Oh! Dr. Grant, that is scandalous," and told him (witness) of the mode in which the officers were making the search; witness replied, "Take care, perhaps you are mistaken;" he said he was not; witness did not see anything improper on the part of the officers.

Michael Duffy, Police-constable, 103 B, was next examined, and deposed that, by order of the officer on duty at the Kilmainham station, he went to the workhouse shortly before one o'clock, on the 7th inst., to take into custody some girls who had been refractory there; one of these girls, named Farrell, was so violent that she could not be removed in the ordinary way; she threw herself down, tossed her clothes about, and kicked in different directions; her feet were, in consequence, exposed, but no other portion of her body; she did not appear to have any sense of delicacy; she was finally brought to the station-house on a stretcher, where she and the other prisoners remained until Monday morning.

Mr. George Place, one of the guardians, being next examined, stated that he called at the workhouse about twelve o'clock on the day in question; he was handed a letter by the porter from the Rev. Mr. Fox, in relation to the disturbance that morning, and the conduct of some of the officers in connection with it; having read the letter he went into the house to ascertain the nature of the disturbance; met Mr. Byrne and the master, who were surrounded by about thirty girls in a state of great excitement; the riot was over at the time; witness joined Mr. Byrne in making inquiry about the disturbance, but such was the noise and clamour that he could not collect any information from the people; Mr. Byrne then told him all that he knew about it; witness, the master, and Mr. Byrne then went into the adjoining yard, where they could converse upon the matter without interruption, when Mr. Byrne and himself were of opinion that the ringleaders should be punished, but the master did not then know who they were; witness did not ask Mr. Byrne or the master whether there was any foundation for the charges in Mr. Fox's letter; he saw Mr. Fox afterwards, when he repeated to him the substance of the letter, and what he gave in evidence.

Mr. John Byrne, Poor Law Guardian, deposed that he entered the house shortly before eleven o'clock on the morning of the 7th instant. The master told him that there had been great disorder in the house that morning among the female inmates, and which had not ceased at that time; witness then went out to the disorderly parties, and found them pitching small stones at the hall windows; he then asked aloud, "Who can explain what all this is about?" when a number of them gathered round him and stated, with one voice, that Mrs. O'Connor had reported to the matron that they had extra clothing on them, and that they were to be searched after breakfast; they said they had not extra clothing on, and several of them turned up the bottom of their dresses to show him that they had not; they also said that even if they had they would have refused to be searched; the whole tenor of their complaint was that that they were about to be searched by Mrs. O'Connor, but they made no complaint whatever as to having been searched by males, or in an indelicate manner. One of the girls complained that during the scuffle one of the male officers held her wrist so tightly that it would be sore for a month; witness was present when the police arrived; six of the prisoners were removed with ease, but one with difficulty.

Mr. Foley, the assistant-master, was then examined. He stated that he attended in consequence of a written order from the master, while the women were being searched. He then proceeded to state what he saw, but his evidence was nearly the same as that given by the master. He saw one of the girls, named Farrell, lying on the floor, with some of the male officers near her; could not say who they were; believes she threw herself down; she was very violent, and her clothes were disarranged; the search had long before been discontinued; it was conducted by the female officers alone; he turned his back, as the master did, during the search, from a feeling of delicacy; it had been discovered the previous day that some of the girls had double clothes; did not see the slightest impropriety on the part of any of the male officers; the first time he heard a complaint against the male officers was at the Police-office; the girls resisted the search by the female officers; never heard any of the girls say that they were searched by the male officers, but thinks he heard them say in the hall, "Oh, we are going to be searched, and the men present." Witness did not think that, on account of this exclamation, it was his duty to leave the room, because he believed the girls were not sincere, and would not allow themselves to be searched under any circumstances.

Mr. Otway here said, it appeared to him that the act of searching had been mixed up with the removal of the parties from the hall, and that this gave rise to much of the impression which had existed upon the subject. The Rev. Mr. Fox saw the attempt to remove the greater number of the girls, who were not then about to be searched, as the examination was put an end to. They offered great resistance, and behaved with great violence, which he must have seen, and having heard previously that the girls were to be searched, it was natural that, in looking from the window he should suppose that the search was still going on, and that the male officers were conducting it, though, in fact, they were only quelling the disturbance, and removing the violent parties as well as they could.

Mrs. O'Connor wardmistress was next examined, and stated, in addition to the evidence given by the preceding witnesses that in pursuance of directions given by the matron, she proceeded to make the search on the morning in question; she first felt the clothes of several of the elder female inmates, as they left the hall, when the girls, who were still inside, raised the disturbance; the search was at once discontinued, and was not renewed; the male officers took no part in the search, and acted merely in quelling the disturbance. At the conclusion of Mrs. O'Connor's evidence the inquiry was adjourned until this (Monday) morning.

THE FIGHT FOR THE CHAMPIONSHIP.

At the invitation of the members of the Stock Exchange, Tom Sayers attended at that establishment at twelve o'clock on Saturday morning, to receive 100 guineas which had been subscribed by the members. His appearance produced the utmost excitement, not only in the house, but also in its neighbourhood. The Champion returned thanks for the gift, which was greeted with the greatest enthusiasm. With the exception of his arm being in a sling, and a slight mark upon his face, there were no traces of the late struggle, and general surprise was expressed that he should have escaped so well, considering the extraordinary odds against him.

We find in *Bell's Life* some additional facts as to the fight:—

"We have taken some pains to trace out the actual state of the case as to the struggle at the ropes—when we were forced out of our place by the crowd—and also as to the fact of Heenan's having struck the seconds of Sayers after the battle was virtually over, and we are informed by gentlemen of position who were present, and who had an opportunity of seeing, that once, if not twice, while Heenan had Tom on the ropes, the latter got his knees on the ground, and was lifted up again by the Boy, and again held in his vicious grip. If this was the case, and we see not the slightest reason to doubt its truth, it is a fortunate thing for Heenan that the referee was prevented from seeing; for, had he witnessed this act, he must have unquestionably decided against Heenan. By the rules of the Ring a man on both knees is down, and if interfered with after that event before 'Time' is called, he is entitled to the money. On the other point we have only the statement of Macdonald to contradict the testimony of some twenty or thirty gentlemen, besides our own reporter, as to Heenan's having struck down and kicked Jemmy Welsh, and knocked Sayers off his second's knee. As to his kicking Brunton the evidence is not conclusive, but in the case of Welsh and the Champion we have no doubt, especially as we are corroborated by the account in Leslie's Illustrated Paper alluded to below, which was written by Mr. Wilkes, of *Wilkes' Spirit of the Times*. That account says, 'Heenan, finding that though Sayers could not, or would not, rise from his seat in his corner, and his seconds refused to award him the victory that belonged to him, by throwing up the sponge, he advanced upon him in the midst of his seconds, and struck him where he sat.' This admission is tantamount to an acknowledgment of defeat by a foul blow; and yet Mr. Wilkes calls on every impartial Englishman to award the belt to Heenan. Our own opinion of the matter is this—that as the men were fighting in a crowd, without any order or regularity, and as Heenan was almost blind, and his noddle was doubtless in a state of considerable confusion, he did not quite know what he was about, and may, therefore, be excused for the unjustifiable act. Nevertheless, had the referee been present, he would have had to do his duty, and no one would more have regretted this than himself."

With reference to the statements of Mr. Wilkes, the Editor of *Bell's Life*, who was the referee on the occasion, says:—

"We deny strenuously that he, in any way, gained a right to the belt. Thirdly, the determination on the part of the referee not to allow a second meeting during the week is strictly in accordance with the general custom in this country, where men are so injured as were both these gallant fellows on Tuesday. The last instance on record of a postponement was the match between Aaron Jones and Sayers, in which the former was allowed a month, on producing a medical certificate that he would require that time to get over an injury to his hand somewhat similar to that incurred by Heenan."

As to future arrangements the editor says:—

"Sayers called on us on Wednesday morning, and beyond the injury to his arm, and a few trifling ebrasions of the skin, and a slight swelling of the mouth, appeared quite fresh, and certainly no one would have credited that he had gone through such an ordeal the previous day. Heenan did not show, but Mr. Falkland, his friend, offered to fetch him. This, however, was deemed unnecessary, and some discussion took place as to what should be done. Macdonald, who was also present, declared that Heenan meant fighting again, unless Sayers would give him the belt, and receive a new belt instead, to be held by him as a testimonial, he (Heenan) promising to uphold the honour of the old belt, and, moreover, not to claim any superiority over Tom. The Champion said this arrangement would be tantamount to an acknowledgment of defeat, and he could not accede to it; any other arrangement he would agree to, but give up the belt to Heenan he would not without a fight for it. The meeting was perfectly amicable, but, after considerable discussion, ended without any arrangement beyond an undertaking that the men should meet at our office on Friday. On Friday, Tom and his backers appeared at the stipulated time, and were met by Mr. Falkland and Macdonald, but Heenan was still absent. There was less discussion than on Wednesday. Macdonald said Heenan wanted to fight as soon as possible, and Tom said he was willing to accommodate him as soon as his arm was well. It was then arranged that Tom should obtain a medical certificate as to the probable time he would require to recover, and that by that certificate the matter should be arranged, and so at present the matter stands. That it will, however, yet be arranged in a more peaceable manner we are disposed to believe and hope. We are satisfied that, beyond the mere question of the belt, it will be far more to the interests of the men to draw their money and give joint sparring exhibitions throughout the country, by which they will reap hats full of gold, and will also gain the good opinions of many who have expressed strong opinions on the subject, and who only tolerated the match because it got too far ahead of them to be stopped. We have already received suggestions and subscriptions for Sayers, and we hope it will not be many days before we have the pleasure of announcing similar donations for the brave American. We may here state that we fully acquit Heenan himself of any share in the accusations against Sayers and his party, and against the referee. So brave a man and so fair a fighter we do not believe would harbour such unworthy suspicions. We make this announcement for fear that any remarks we have made as to others should in any way militate against him."

We read in the *Times*:—

"Heenan's representatives put in a claim to the silver belt of the Champion of England, which they consider was virtually lost by Sayers before the fight was stopped. As a matter of course, this claim is utterly repudiated by Sayers' friends, while the Champion himself at once suggested that if the least doubt existed, they had better fight again. This was also proposed with equal alacrity by Heenan's friends, and, for a time, there seemed every probability that another day would have to be named for a final contest when each man was well. After a while, however, a better spirit seemed to prevail, and the friends of both men gradually grew unanimous in their wishes that the affair might be settled in a kinder way, and that the men—who had already proved their unflinching courage and endurance so well—might not be obliged to fight again. Eventually a kind of understanding to this effect was come to on both sides, and, though no details were settled, there seems little doubt but that the matter will end where it is. The angry spirit which on the day of the contest appeared to influence the American supporters of Heenan, and which led to most partial accounts of the struggle being transmitted to America, has in a great measure passed off, and there is no doubt that by the next mail more justice will be done to Sayers."

In the interval which has elapsed since Tuesday, the referee has received some hundreds of letters from all parts of the kingdom, enclosing money for a testimonial to Sayers. Nearly all the letters are anonymous, and state that the writers never saw a prize fight, or even heard of Sayers, till the recent contest, and they simply send their individual contributions to him to mark their admiration of his courage in defending the English belt against such fearful odds. As we have said, they come from all parts of England, Ireland, and Scotland, and contain sums varying from a shilling's worth of postage stamps up to notes for £25.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—Nothing this world can afford is of any value to those in whom sickness has extinguished the capacity for enjoyment. But the means for recovery are within their reach; they have only to avail themselves of Professor Holloway's matchless remedies, in order to shake off the maladies which are breaking down their strength, spirit, and constitution, and obtain a new hold of life, and a new sense of its blessing. The Pills have effected extraordinary cures in cases of chronic diarrhœa cholic, &c.

SATURDAY'S DESPATCHES.

THE FOLLOWING APPEARED IN OUR SECOND AND THIRD EDITIONS OF SATURDAY:

THE POPULAR VOTE IN ITALY.

PARIS, SATURDAY.—The "Moniteur" of this morning publishes the following as the result of the voting in the district of Nice: Total number of voters inscribed—on the list 29,142. For annexation 24,448 against 160.

GENEVA, SATURDAY.—The four presidents of the committees for the annexation of Northern Savoy to Switzerland have protested against the voting which is to take place to-morrow in Savoy. Their protest ends thus—"We submit to the laws of the strongest; we are not vanquished; we are victims."

The Liberal party of Chambery publishes a declaration recommending the electors to abstain from voting. This declaration says—"between the Kingdom which rejects and the Empire which takes possession of our country, the liberal party in Savoy is incorruptible. Neither will it abdicate, but will preserve intact the principle of liberty of action, and will abstain from voting.

AUSTRIA.

VIENNA, SATURDAY, APRIL 21.—The delay for the redemption of the circulating bank notes conventions munze of 1 2 5 10 50 100 florins, has been prolonged till the end of September.

SPAIN.

MADRID, APRIL 20.—M. Rafael and Tristany have been captured.

DISTURBANCES ON BOARD HER MAJESTY'S SHIP EDGAR.

A second disturbance took place with the Marines on Her Majesty's ship Edgar, at Spithead on Thursday evening. A number of them were sent prisoners to the flag ship on Friday morning.

It was rumoured at Paris yesterday that Earl Cowley would not resume his post as ambassador at the French Court.

The Paris correspondent of the "Times" expresses an opinion that the Austrian Government is at length seriously bent on making concessions in Hungary, and remarks that there was really no choice between concessions and insurrection, between justice and civil war, on so formidable a scale that it would have cost the Hapsburghs the Magyar Crown.

The "Invalide Russe" has another adverse article on the pretensions of Switzerland. It considers her armaments, menaces, provocations, and even protest, altogether unjustifiable. Europe will not follow Switzerland in that course. It is possible that England has her own reasons for instigating Switzerland, but in case of war she would not give her a shilling or a soldier.

The Turin *Gazette* states that the position of the National Debt which the French Government will have to make good to Sardinia, as the share of Savoy and Nice will be 150,000,000 francs, which France engages to pay in cash at short dates.

A Vienna letter states the Austrian Government is thinking seriously of opening fresh negociations with Rome, in order to obtain the revision of certain clauses of the Concordat, which cannot be carried into practice without prejudice to the rights of the temporal power of those of the members of other religious seots.

PAINFUL CASE OF EMBEZZLEMENT.

Yesterday afternoon Mr. William George Pullinger, chief cashier of the Union Bank of London, and who has been connected with that establishment since its formation, was carried before the Lord Mayor, charged with the misappropriation of a sum of £360 belonging to the bank. It is understood the prisoner admits that he applied the money to meeting losses on the Stock Exchange. This is, unhappily, only one out of several charges against him. The total amount embezzled will, it is feared, be found to reach a considerable sum. A committee of the Board are now engaged in an investigation. The prisoner's salary was £600. The discovery of this lamentable affair has excited a very painful sensation. After the detection of Robson and Redpath, the Committee of the Stock Exchange issued a painful notice to their members, cautioning them against transacting any speculative business for account of clerks employed in mercantile, banking, or other establishments. The present appears to be a case imposing on the committee the necessity of inquiry.

COMMERCIAL.

The Railway market has been very inactive, and from the absence of business experienced a general decline. At the close, however, there was rather a better feeling, and a partial recovery took place.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Prince Consort has made known to the Society of Arts, his willingness to place his name on the list of guarantees for the sum of £10,000, so soon as the £240,000 necessary to carry out the scheme of the International Exhibition in 1862 shall have been subscribed.

Captain John Vine Hall was yesterday appointed Captain of the Great Eastern. Captain Hall was formerly in the service of the General Screw Steam Shipping Company, and in command of their steamers Cressus and Golden Fleece.

The Court preserved a complete retirement yesterday, owing to the funeral of the Prince Hohenlohe Langenberg.

The Copenhagen having been at sea 116 days from Melbourne, three guineas per cent. has been paid at Lloyd's to effect fresh insurance on the gold 157,000 the usual rate being 30s.

The fleet of 47 gun boats laid up at Portsmouth are undergoing a general overhauling; 22 have been rendered fit for service. Of the 9 vessels now under repair not one but bears the marks of having been constructed with the most reckless disregard to quality of material. The contract price is said to have amounted to about £5,000 for each Hull alone. The copper bolts in one of the boats which ought to have gone clean through, and been clinched on each side, was found to have been changed into short ends of about two inches driven into each side. In the midst of all this decay there are two boats, the Earnest and the Escort, most creditable to their builder, but they are said to have proved nearly his ruin. The machinery of all the boats is believed to be in good condition.

The Thunderbolt Ironplated Floating Battery is having defects made good. It is expected she will be required during the experiments ordered to be made with the Withworth guns.

The members of the Stock Exchange in London have collected 100 guineas which they intend presenting to Sayers. He is expected to arrive at the Stock Exchange about 2 o'clock. It seems to be quite settled that the contest between Sayers and Heenan will not be renewed.

The Earl of Eglinton has written to the "Daily News," contradicting the report that he was at present the championship fight.

FRANCE.